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ABSTRACT

This publication provides comparative national and regional data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in each of the 15 Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) states. Using data from SREB's databases, the book contains detailed national and state profiles on the population, elementary and secondary education, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, student financial aid, faculty and administrator revenues and expenditures, and college and university revenues and expenditures. It also contains data on employment trends, state general fund and other "earmarked" appropriations for education, the educational attainment of the adult population, and the migration of first-time freshmen. The distribution of revenues and expenditures for public four-year colleges and universities and public two-year colleges are shown separately. Highlights of the data note the following: (1) states are investing less of their public budgets in higher education than 10 years earlier, even though nearly one million more students are attending college; (2) students and families are paying more for college; (3) salaries of four-year college and university faculty have lost ground to inflation over the past 20 years; (4) educational attainment in SREB states, though improved, is below the national average; and (5) SREB states still fall short of national average per capita income despite significant gains. Includes an index. (JB)

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HIGHLIGHTS

- *We are investing less of our public budgets in higher education than we did 10 years ago—even though nearly one million more students are attending college.* While our public spending for colleges (adjusted for inflation) has grown 4 percent in the past decade, this growth has not kept pace with growth in other sectors of the public budget. Our public colleges and universities lost a potential annual investment of $4 billion as states and localities reduced the share of tax dollars going to higher education. At the same time, college enrollments grew by 26 percent.

- *With less public investment in higher education, our students and families are paying more—sometimes much more.* The South has a reputation for being an affordable place to earn a college degree, but tuition and fees are approaching national levels. Consumer prices have tripled since the early 1970s. By comparison, tuition and fees at public two-year colleges have quadrupled, public university tuition has increased almost five-fold, and private university costs are six times greater. Twenty years ago, loans accounted for one-fourth of student aid—now they account for half. When adjusted for inflation, federal funds for grants are down by one-fourth, federal loans have increased four times, and aid provided by colleges and universities has doubled, as have state grant funds.

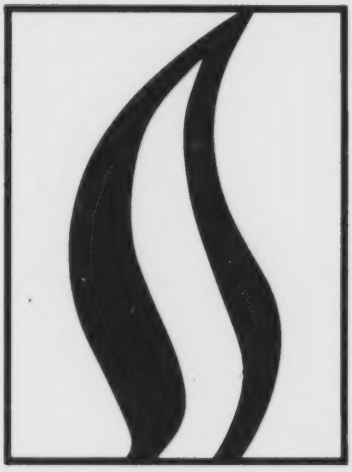
- *The salaries of our four-year college and university faculty have lost ground to inflation over the past 20 years.* Since 1974, the average faculty salary in the South has fallen almost 2 percent when adjusted for inflation, while the median family income has risen 10 percent.

- *We face other challenges.* For the next 30 years our region will grow faster than the nation, as we add more than 10 million new residents each decade. There will be a dramatic aging of the population, and minority groups will constitute an ever-growing share of the younger population.

- *Our educational attainment, while higher than ever, is below national averages.* The proportion of adults with high school diplomas or GEDs is about 95 percent of the national average and the proportion with one-to-three years of college stands at 92 percent. Black and Hispanic adults continue to trail white adults in years of education.

- *We still fall short of the national average per capita income, despite impressive gains.* Over the past 10 years we have gained less ground on the national average than in any decade since the 1950s. However, our employment growth in the 1990s has been impressive—almost 7 percent, compared to a 2 percent increase nationwide—and our unemployment rate remains below the national level. About 3 million more Southerners have jobs than in 1990.

- *An expanding student population is changing the landscape of higher education.* We have nearly one million more students in college than 10 years ago—one-half of the national increase. More students at both four-year and two-year colleges attend part-time. Almost 40 percent of college students are 25 years old or older. Women outnumber men in undergraduate and graduate schools and approach 40 percent of the students enrolled in professional programs. Black college students now make up a larger share of the region's college students than ever, and the number of Hispanic students enrolled is increasing rapidly.



SREB Fact Book On Higher Education

Joseph L. Marks

Southern Regional Education Board • 592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 1994/1995

SREB

Southern Regional Education Board

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance of the state higher education agencies in the SREB region including their participation in the SREB-State Data Exchange, which provides comprehensive, up-to-date information for the *Fact Book*. Several federal agencies, including the Atlanta Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Department of Health and Human Services, and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, including the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Student Financial Assistance have provided data and assistance.

The following SREB staff assisted in the research and preparation of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1994/1995*: Jennifer D. Burke, Lynn M. Cornett, Joseph D. Creech, Gale F. Gaines, Beth Giddens, John C. Norton, Mark D. Musick, and Robert E. Stoltz.

"Higher education is America's number one asset."

So asserts the latest report of SREB's Commission for Educational Quality—*Changing States: Higher Education and the Public Good*. If higher education is the greatest asset of this nation of free men and women, what is the problem? Simply put, state and national leaders do not sufficiently recognize the value of higher education in the uncertain world we live in—their budget decisions are proof that higher education's priority is slipping. And, colleges and universities do not sufficiently recognize the need to make changes that will keep higher education the number one asset.

The SREB Commission, under former Virginia Governor Gerald L. Baliles' leadership, set out to restate the case for higher education, to make clear the connection between investment and return, between higher education and economic growth, social progress, and a responsible citizenry. In short, the challenge is to make the connection between higher education and the future we want, and to persuade citizens, their elected representatives, educators, and indeed all who have a stake in our region's well-being, that higher education is essential and that it is at risk.

This edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* is the first opportunity since the Commission's report to examine detailed, comparative, state-by-state information on significant trends affecting colleges and universities. We find that the challenges faced by the region's "number one asset" are indeed significant. Higher education must help continue the region's progress. It must provide opportunities for more students from ever more diverse backgrounds—students who are older, who work or attend college part-time, who need a college education but may not be sufficiently prepared. And all of this must be done as our region absorbs more than its share of the nation's population and enrollment growth.

We find that our public investment in higher education is slipping. Over the past ten years, state and local funding for higher education in the SREB region has grown 4 percent (when adjusted for inflation) while enrollment has increased 26 percent. The share of government funding for higher education has fallen, and it's too early to tell whether the priority for colleges and universities in state budgets will rise to where it was when there were a million fewer students.

The flip side of the coin is that personal investment in higher education has soared. Over twenty years, while inflation tripled consumer prices, public two-year college tuition and fees quadrupled, public university charges increased almost five times, and private university costs are six times greater. Loans have grown from one-fourth to one-half of all student financial aid. The newest issue about "choice" in education may be about higher education. More and more students may not have a choice about attending college, if current trends continue.

And we find that the pay of higher education's number one asset, the faculty, when adjusted for inflation, has fallen almost 2 percent while median family income rose 10 percent.

Our work is cut out for us. We offer this *Fact Book* as a stimulus to informed discussions and decisions about the course for higher education—indeed the course ahead for us all in an uncertain world where there are no guarantees. Higher education is still our best bet to build the future we want.

Mark D. Musick
President

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

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The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education

Continuing a tradition dating back to the late 1950s, the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1994/1995* provides comparative national and regional data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in each of the member states. Using the latest information from SREB's extensive databases, the *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state profiles on demographics, school enrollments, high school graduates, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, student financial aid, faculty and adminsitrator profiles and salaries, and college and university revenues and expenditures. For the first time, the *Fact Book* contains data on employment trends, state general fund and other "earmarked" appropriations, and the separate distributions of revenues and expenditures for public four-year colleges and universities and public two-year colleges. Also included are data on the educational attainment of the adult population and the migration of first-time freshmen.

In cases where information must be obtained from national sources, the latest information available is sometimes not as current as we would like. For example, the latest detailed nationwide data on higher education finances and degrees conferred by race and ethnic group are for 1991-92. SREB's annual SREB-State Data Exchange and **SREB Dat-Ex** (SREB's round-the-clock data center) provides the most up-to-date information available and can be used by researchers between biennial editions of the *Fact Book*.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data—to compile and evaluate related trends and measures and to encourage the examiniation of noteworthy findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than it answers, but the pursuit of those questions often leads to better state policies *and* better comparative data.

While the degree of reliability and comparability of higher education data has improved over the years, data comparisons among a number of states should always be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the wide range of interstate differences that can affect the comparability and relative rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the state higher education agencies for individual state perspectives on higher education trends.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments concerning the *Fact Book*.

SREB State Profiles

The *SREB State Profiles* provide a convenient overview of the progress and national position of the SREB region and each of the individual SREB states. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in parentheses above each column refer to tables elsewhere in the *SREB Fact Book* that contain more complete information and a full citation of sources.

SREB STATE PROFILES

Population

	Population					Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population 1992 (000s)	Projected Percent Change 1990 to 2000	Percent Black or Hispanic		Percent with Four-Year or Higher Degree 1990	Students Fall 1993 (000s)	Percent Minority		Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates 1993-94 to 2001-02
			1993	2000			1981	1991	
Refer to Table Number	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
United States	255,082	10.8	22.2	24.1	20.3	43,353	27	33	18.8
SREB States	86,865	13.6	27.2	29.1	18.6	15,362	32	34	19.0
Alabama	4,136	10.7	25.9	26.2	15.7	731	37	37	15.0
Arkansas	2,399	9.5	16.8	16.6	13.3	451	30	26	14.4
Florida	13,488	17.8	27.4	30.6	18.3	2,039	32	39	36.4
Georgia	6,751	17.4	29.2	30.3	19.3	1,235	37	—	23.6
Kentucky	3,755	8.1	7.9	8.4	13.6	639	12	10	7.0
Louisiana	4,287	5.9	33.6	34.7	16.1	800	43	47	-9.9
Maryland	4,908	10.9	29.1	31.9	26.5	773	34	40	27.3
Mississippi	2,614	6.7	36.3	36.3	14.7	503	52	52	7.3
North Carolina	6,843	14.5	23.5	24.1	17.4	1,124	32	34	11.4
Oklahoma	3,212	7.3	10.5	11.1	17.8	598	24	27	31.2
South Carolina	3,603	12.3	31.1	31.9	16.6	636	42	42	9.6
Tennessee	5,024	13.2	16.9	17.2	16.0	857	29	23	2.5
Texas	17,656	17.5	39.4	43.0	20.3	3,616	48	51	28.1
Virginia	6,377	13.6	22.0	22.9	24.5	1,045	28	—	17.9
West Virginia	1,812	2.5	3.5	3.6	12.3	314	5	5	-7.9

"—" indicates data were not available.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Economy

Personal Income			State and Local Government						
			Tax Revenue		Expenditures				
Per Capita 1993	Percent of United States 1993	Percent Increase 1983 to 1993	Per $1,000 Personal Income 1991-92	Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92	Per Capita 1991-92	Percent of United States 1991-92	Percent for Higher Education 1981-82	Percent for Higher Education 1991-92	
(9)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(14)	(14)	(12)	(12)	Refer to Table Number
$20,817	na	70.3	$108	108.6	$3,826	na	9.5	8.6	United States
19,077	92	72.0	98	116.8	3,255	85	10.8	9.4	SREB States
17,234	83	83.1	87	99.7	3,111	81	13.0	11.2	Alabama
16,143	78	77.4	97	118.1	2,751	72	10.8	11.6	Arkansas
20,857	100	68.7	98	181.1	3,493	91	8.9	6.5	Florida
19,278	93	80.1	98	139.4	3,311	87	8.2	7.0	Georgia
17,173	82	79.6	106	110.5	3,184	83	11.0	10.0	Kentucky
16,667	80	57.1	104	52.7	3,681	96	8.5	7.9	Louisiana
24,044	116	75.0	100	113.6	3,656	96	9.2	9.5	Maryland
14,894	72	78.8	94	82.7	2,870	75	12.4	11.4	Mississippi
18,702	90	85.8	102	138.2	3,108	81	14.4	12.0	North Carolina
17,020	82	51.4	100	43.2	3,137	82	13.6	10.8	Oklahoma
16,923	81	80.0	98	117.1	3,235	85	12.7	10.8	South Carolina
18,434	89	87.1	83	108.6	3,006	79	9.4	10.0	Tennessee
19,189	92	58.3	101	113.8	3,151	82	12.3	10.3	Texas
21,634	104	73.7	95	130.2	3,311	87	10.6	9.9	Virginia
16,209	78	74.6	106	61.3	3,213	84	7.4	9.5	West Virginia

"na" indicates not applicable

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Enrollment

	Fall 1992	Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1992						
		Two-Year Colleges	Under-graduate	Graduate	First Professional	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(15)	(22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(28)	(29)	(30)
United States	14,439,358	39.2	86.5	11.5	1.9	55.0	9.6	6.6
SREB States	4,387,192	38.8	87.5	10.7	1.9	55.5	14.8	6.3
Alabama	230,537	35.6	89.6	8.9	1.5	55.0	21.5	0.6
Arkansas	97,435	21.2	90.7	7.5	1.8	57.1	14.4	0.5
Florida	618,285	53.7	89.4	9.2	1.4	55.5	11.8	12.2
Georgia	293,162	29.5	85.7	11.2	3.1	55.5	22.3	1.3
Kentucky	188,320	27.9	87.5	9.8	2.7	58.4	6.4	0.5
Louisiana	204,379	13.9	85.1	12.0	2.9	57.0	24.6	2.1
Maryland	268,399	43.3	83.8	14.8	1.4	57.0	19.2	1.9
Mississippi	123,754	43.5	90.1	8.4	1.5	56.0	27.9	0.4
North Carolina	383,453	42.2	90.1	8.3	1.6	56.2	18.7	0.9
Oklahoma	182,105	35.4	85.5	12.5	2.0	54.4	7.1	1.8
South Carolina	171,443	35.1	86.4	12.2	1.4	57.0	21.2	0.8
Tennessee	242,970	33.3	87.9	9.8	2.3	55.0	14.6	0.8
Texas	938,526	44.2	87.5	10.7	1.8	53.7	9.5	18.0
Virginia	354,172	38.9	85.5	12.7	1.8	55.8	14.9	1.7
West Virginia	90,252	9.1	85.1	13.4	1.5	55.4	3.7	0.5

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Degrees

Associate's[1]		Bachelor's		Master's[2]		Doctoral		First-Professional[3]		
Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	
(35)	(35)	(39)	(39)	(42)	(42)	(47)	(47)	(50)	(50)	Refer to Table Number
508,704	15.4	1,150,072	16.0	365,525	26.2	40,727	19.4	74,746	2.7	United States
146,064	21.2	335,118	17.7	96,756	23.3	10,756	25.9	20,547	4.0	SREB States
7,257	16.8	19,628	22.9	5,823	43.1	374	34.1	850	6.6	Alabama
2,592	14.5	8,133	15.6	1,818	-5.3	112	0.0	363	13.8	Arkansas
39,062	32.9	41,090	30.7	12,119	31.6	1,430	28.9	2,312	9.8	Florida
8,480	26.0	23,493	23.0	7,830	21.8	880	34.6	1,833	-7.9	Georgia
5,930	15.1	13,861	18.4	4,154	22.6	311	10.7	896	-19.5	Kentucky
2,660	2.2	16,985	4.7	4,367	8.4	423	40.5	1,562	12.2	Louisiana
8,166	14.5	20,324	21.3	7,585	41.0	928	34.5	946	-2.3	Maryland
5,431	25.4	10,054	9.6	2,630	21.9	302	11.0	513	11.3	Mississippi
11,865	11.3	30,826	23.7	6,833	17.1	923	17.1	1,537	-5.1	North Carolina
6,175	15.7	14,542	7.4	4,268	8.5	398	16.4	989	-1.0	Oklahoma
6,191	29.9	14,219	13.3	3,942	20.6	374	40.6	621	-15.9	South Carolina
6,661	19.6	19,139	10.4	5,018	23.8	741	28.6	1,352	3.6	Tennessee
23,056	10.8	64,313	12.0	19,816	14.7	2,481	19.3	4,817	19.6	Texas
9,735	38.3	30,320	26.3	8,632	49.4	963	40.2	1,627	1.9	Virginia
2,803	9.4	8,191	9.0	1,921	9.4	116	5.5	329	0.0	West Virginia

[1]Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

[2]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[3]Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students Public Institutions, 1993-94		Federal Pell Grant Student Aid Amounts		Stafford Loans		State Need-Based Scholarships and Grants		
			Dollars 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	Dollars 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Dollars 1993-94 (000s)	Percent of Total	
	Four-Year[1]	Two-Year[2]						1983-84	1993-94
Refer to Table Number	(54)	(54)	(55)	(55)	(57)	(57)	(53)	(53)	(53)
United States	$2,235	$1,125	$5,682,640	86.8	$11,249,660	31.0	$3,154,182	89.4	82.7
SREB States	1,770	848	1,805,468	120.8	2,159,779	52.7	722,956	60.9	44.5
Alabama	1,786	1,116	114,847	95.0	72,218	39.6	18,929	29.8	34.6
Arkansas	1,700	792	56,444	70.6	68,633	111.2	8,706	100.0	88.5
Florida	1,757	1,047	237,291	126.5	239,647	-0.7	88,636	51.1	36.0
Georgia	1,730	1,134	124,656	156.0	141,680	164.0	61,097	26.4	46.6
Kentucky	1,750	840	94,709	75.3	108,420	89.1	34,810	100.0	67.0
Louisiana	1,981	1,085	128,268	130.5	100,742	86.8	13,191	55.4	48.3
Maryland	2,874	1,605	66,372	75.2	119,397	14.5	31,406	82.1	76.8
Mississippi	2,308	960	82,864	91.5	90,913	110.7	3,385	40.2	37.1
North Carolina	1,383	557	113,211	95.9	102,703	126.3	86,770	23.1	35.5
Oklahoma	1,504	1,004	95,417	170.7	123,278	133.8	42,769	100.0	84.9
South Carolina	2,950	916	71,025	88.5	88,697	164.1	17,705	97.8	99.2
Tennessee	1,770	939	108,751	74.0	148,816	82.8	30,821	100.0	54.4
Texas	1,534	655	355,688	215.1	558,297	62.9	193,706	100.0	39.0
Virginia	3,773	1,320	110,619	113.4	196,338	116.7	98,022	26.7	72.5
West Virginia	1,888	1,166	45,308	91.9	na	na	15,997	100.0	44.4

"na" indicates that West Virginia's Stafford Loan data cannot be separately identified. See notes for Table 57.

[1]Includes institutional categories SREB Four-Year I through Four-Year VI. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2]Includes institutional category SREB Two-Year I. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Revenues and Expenditures

Percent of Educational and General Expenditures								Percent of Unrestricted Revenues				
Public Four-Year				Public Two-Year								
Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships		Tuition and Fees		State Appropriations		
1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	
(79)	(79)	(79)	(79)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(73)	(73)	(73)	(73)	Refer to Table Number
42.1	37.6	3.2	7.3	50.9	45.8	2.1	10.3	24.5	31.4	69.2	61.3	United States
43.2	38.7	2.8	7.2	49.8	45.2	2.1	11.3	21.8	30.3	75.6	66.5	SREB States
43.6	34.1	2.4	6.5	52.0	41.6	1.3	17.9	28.2	37.9	70.4	62.1	Alabama
42.2	36.0	4.4	10.6	44.9	41.8	4.2	16.7	25.9	31.2	74.1	68.8	Arkansas
44.9	36.4	1.5	5.6	47.0	44.1	3.0	11.2	19.3	23.6	80.7	76.4	Florida
40.1	36.8	0.9	4.3	46.4	51.5	1.2	9.8	21.0	25.4	78.3	73.8	Georgia
39.2	36.5	3.2	8.0	47.2	43.8	1.0	18.8	24.6	31.9	75.4	68.1	Kentucky
39.6	36.9	1.9	10.1	45.1	46.0	2.8	15.6	22.6	41.5	77.4	58.5	Louisiana
42.1	38.7	3.9	6.3	48.0	46.1	0.8	7.8	29.7	40.3	59.4	48.6	Maryland
39.1	34.8	8.5	11.7	57.0	48.9	2.2	18.3	26.5	38.8	67.3	56.4	Mississippi
44.0	38.8	3.4	8.1	54.4	53.1	1.1	6.4	16.0	19.7	80.4	75.9	North Carolina
46.5	40.4	2.6	10.2	55.4	44.9	1.4	15.9	16.4	23.7	82.6	73.9	Oklahoma
41.8	40.6	1.3	5.6	45.4	42.6	3.5	9.7	21.0	39.4	79.0	57.7	South Carolina
50.3	42.3	2.7	7.0	58.7	44.4	2.9	12.9	27.8	28.9	72.2	71.1	Tennessee
44.7	40.6	2.5	6.3	47.9	41.7	2.2	10.1	14.3	25.0	80.8	67.4	Texas
42.4	41.5	3.8	8.1	52.3	47.9	2.1	11.2	29.4	44.4	69.8	54.8	Virginia
40.0	39.5	2.8	8.8	47.9	37.7	4.1	17.9	30.4	42.3	69.6	57.7	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty and Administrators

	Full-Time Faculty								Full-Time Administrators			
	Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Two-Year Colleges[1]				Four-Year Colleges and Universities			
	Total	Percent			Total	Percent			Total	Percent		
	1991-92	Women	Black	Hispanic	1989-90	Women	Black	Hispanic	1991-92	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(68)	(68)	(68)	(68)	(69)	(69)	(69)	(69)
United States	260,253	28.5	4.7	2.0	92,936	43.3	5.8	2.9	53,635	35.9	8.7	2.1
SREB States	86,844	29.1	7.7	1.7	31,741	48.3	8.2	3.1	19,408	33.4	10.9	1.6
Alabama	6,214	29.4	6.9	1.0	1,407	48.5	10.9	0.6	1,276	29.7	9.2	0.2
Arkansas	2,804	31.6	7.4	0.5	761	49.4	6.3	0.3	449	29.2	13.6	0.2
Florida	8,308	26.4	6.3	3.1	4,668	45.9	9.3	4.9	1,934	33.1	6.3	3.9
Georgia	5,384	31.8	7.9	0.7	1,337	54.2	9.8	2.7	2,006	29.9	12.9	0.0
Kentucky	5,220	29.3	2.9	0.7	1,207	52.5	5.3	0.3	1,049	30.6	6.8	0.2
Louisiana	5,608	35.0	13.5	1.1	525	54.9	20.4	1.1	1,564	35.2	16.8	0.4
Maryland	4,508	29.7	12.5	1.2	1,954	46.9	7.6	1.1	818	33.0	28.9	0.4
Mississippi	2,753	30.0	15.1	0.6	1,720	57.4	11.1	0.1	546	30.4	24.2	0.0
North Carolina	8,026	28.4	10.7	1.1	4,149	47.3	8.6	0.3	1,702	33.0	15.3	0.4
Oklahoma	3,567	28.9	4.0	0.9	989	47.6	3.2	0.4	914	36.3	4.9	0.8
South Carolina	4,225	29.7	7.6	0.9	1,606	50.4	10.8	0.4	786	24.3	7.3	0.5
Tennessee	5,260	30.2	7.3	0.9	1,455	48.6	11.6	0.3	1,022	31.2	10.1	0.3
Texas	13,827	27.9	5.9	4.4	7,727	47.2	5.8	8.1	2,710	36.3	5.0	6.9
Virginia	8,292	24.9	7.6	0.8	1,958	43.8	6.7	0.8	1,814	39.1	11.3	0.4
West Virginia	2,848	31.3	2.6	0.9	278	47.1	0.7	0.0	818	39.4	4.9	0.1

[1]SREB Two-Year I colleges. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty Salaries

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Public Two-Year Colleges[1]				
All Ranks Average Salary 1993-94	Salary Ranking 1988-89	Salary Ranking 1993-94	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change 1988-89 to 1993-94	All Ranks Average Salary 1993-94	Salary Ranking 1988-89	Salary Ranking 1993-94	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change 1988-89 to 1993-94	
(58)	(58)	(58)	(58)	(62)	(62)	(62)	(62)	Refer to Table Number
$48,200			-1.3	$39,889			1.8	United States
44,487			-2.9	33,470			-6.7	SREB States
42,194	9	10	-2.4	34,245	4	5	-6.9	Alabama
40,592	13	13	2.4	29,110	12	13	-3.5	Arkansas
46,153	2	4	-7.5	35,818	6	3	0.1	Florida
45,150	6	6	-3.6	33,489	5	6	-8.1	Georgia
44,852	10	8	6.3	31,389	11	9	3.1	Kentucky
38,820	15	15	3.8	31,310	9	10	0.7	Louisiana
47,242	3	2	-4.8	40,926	1	1	-5.6	Maryland
40,800	11	12	-2.8	29,330	13	12	-2.4	Mississippi
46,284	5	3	-2.6	27,408	10	15	-10.7	North Carolina
41,336	12	11	-0.3	32,307	8	8	-4.6	Oklahoma
42,504	8	9	-4.2	28,379	14	14	-5.4	South Carolina
44,972	7	7	-0.9	33,397	7	7	-3.6	Tennessee
45,680	4	5	-4.4	35,989	3	2	-3.2	Texas
49,134	1	1	-7.0	35,458	2	4	-9.7	Virginia
38,849	14	14	3.2	30,628	15	11	3.8	West Virginia

[1]SREB Two-Year I colleges. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

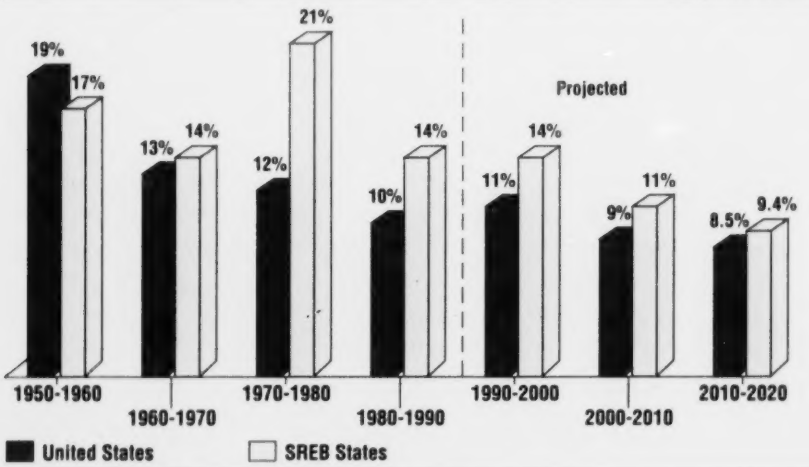
Population

The population growth rate in the SREB region will continue to be above the national average well into the next century—a trend that began in the 1960s. The region's early 1990s population of 87 million is projected to grow almost 14 percent by the year 2000, another 11 percent between 2000 and 2010, and then over 9 percent by 2020. This is more than 10 million persons in each decade. Florida, Georgia, and Texas are projected to be the fastest growing SREB states during each decade.

Over the next 30 years the United States and the SREB region may "age" dramatically. The latest projections are that pre-school-age children, school-age children, and young adults to 44 years old will be smaller percentages of the total population both nationally and regionally. In the SREB region, the "aging of the population" is projected to be most pronounced. The percentage of 45- to 64-year-olds will increase from 19 percent to almost 26 percent of the population, and the 65 and older group will grow from almost 13 percent to almost 18 percent. Regional projections for the year 2020 forecast that the number of 18- to 24-year olds will increase 1.5 million and the 65 or over group will grow by 9 million.

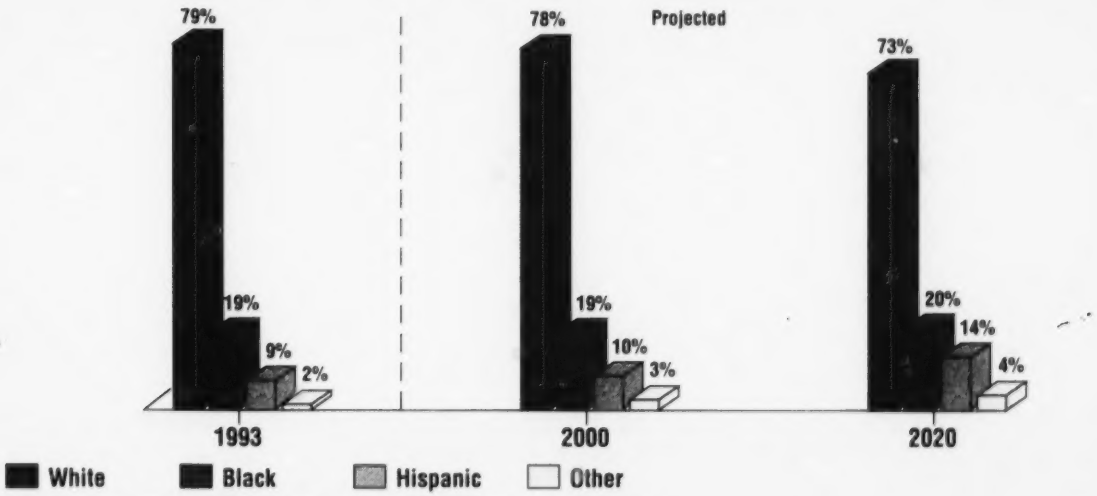
The racial and ethnic makeup of the population may also change both nationally and regionally. The white population in the SREB region is projected to fall from over 79 percent of the total population to just under 76 percent in the next 30 years. The black

Population Growth and Projections



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Projected Racial and Ethnic Distribution of the Population SREB States



*Because Hispanics may be of any race, the total of the percentages for each year exceeds 100%.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

population is projected to rise to 20 percent, and the Hispanic population will grow from nearly 9 percent to over 14 percent. The three SREB states projected to have the most dramatic shifts are Maryland, whose white population may drop from 70 percent to 60 percent; Florida, whose may decrease from 84 percent to 79 percent; and Virginia, whose may decline from 78 percent to 73 percent.

Educational Attainment

The adult population of the United States has never had more formal education than at present. Nationally, over 75 percent of adults have earned a high school diploma or have passed the General Educational Development (GED) exam; almost 25 percent have attended one to three years of college; and over 20 percent have a four-year or higher degree. The SREB region continues to trail these national averages. The proportion of the SREB region's adults with high school diplomas or GEDs is at 95 percent of the national average; the proportion with one to three years of college stands at 92 percent of the national average.

The 1980s marked a decade of significant gains for the SREB region in the percentage of adults with high school diplomas or GEDs: It increased 11 percentage points, compared to the nationwide increase of less than 9 percentage points. In college attendance and completion, the nationwide gains exceeded those in the SREB region.

The educational attainment of black and Hispanic adults continues to trail that of the white population. In the SREB region, less than 60 percent of the adult black population and just over 50 percent of the Hispanic population have high school diplomas or GEDs;

slightly more than 20 percent of black adults and slightly less than 20 percent of Hispanic adults have attended college; and only about 11 percent of black or Hispanic adults have earned a four-year or higher degree.

Education Pipeline

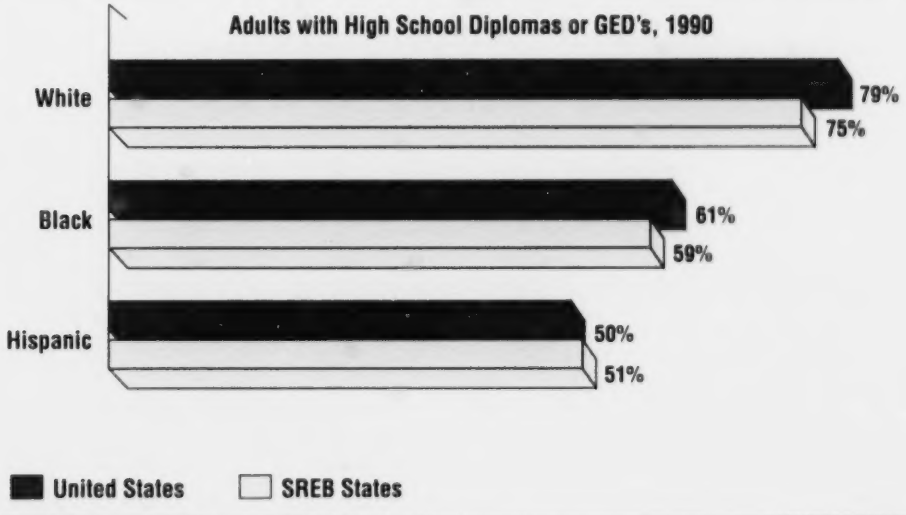
School enrollment is projected to grow over 8 percent between now and the year 2001 nationally and in the SREB states. Dramatic increases in school enrollment are projected for five SREB states—Virginia (36 percent), Maryland (26 percent), North Carolina (25 percent), Florida (18 percent), and Georgia (16 percent). In the 1980s, the number of children enrolled in school decreased in many states due to demographic trends. In the early 1990s, enrollments have increased around 5 percent both regionally and nationally. Likewise, the number of high school graduates is projected to grow—about 19 percent nationally and regionally. Minority children are a growing share of elementary/secondary school enrollment and high school graduates in the SREB region and the nation.

Employment

Non-agricultural employment growth in the SREB region from 1990 to 1994 was impressive—almost 7 percent—compared to the nation's 2 percent increase. The largest sector of the labor market (services) led all others with a growth rate of almost 20 percent in the SREB region. Government employment had the next highest growth rate (almost 8 percent) followed by employment in transportation and public utilities (4 percent); wholesale and retail trade (almost 4 percent); and finance, insurance, and real estate (almost 2 percent). The number of jobs in mining, construction, and manufacturing have declined in the 1990s.

Unemployment has risen in the SREB region—from just over 5 percent in 1990 to just over 6 percent by April 1994—but remains below the national level. Even with a higher

Educational Attainment by Racial and Ethnic Groups



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

unemployment rate, about 3.2 million more persons are employed in the SREB states now than in 1990.

Per capita personal income continues to increase faster in the SREB region than it does nationally—as it has since the 1950s. However, the regional average in 1993 of $19,100 still falls short of the national average of $20,800. From the early 1980s to the early 1990s, the regional average gained less ground on the national average than in any decade since the early 1950s.

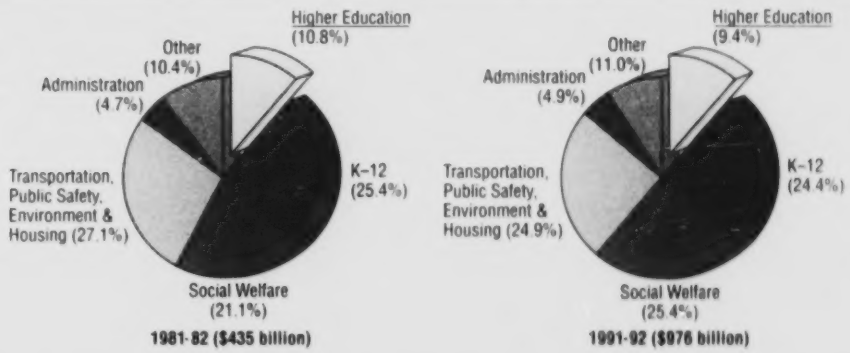
Government Revenues and Expenditures

Personal income in the SREB region has grown, and so have tax revenues. Tax revenues grew faster than personal income from the early 1980s to the early 1990s regionally and nationally. The SREB region's growth rates have been above the national average. In the early 1990s, the SREB states' tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income exceed 90 percent of the United States average.

State and local government spending more that doubled nationally and regionally from the early 1980s to the early 1990s. Higher education has a 1.4 percentage point smaller share of state and local government spending than it did in the early 1980s. This seemingly small decrease amounts to a large sum of money. Had the percentage for higher education not fallen, colleges and universities would have received roughly $4 billion more a year regionwide—35 percent of the past year's higher education's state and local general operating appropriation.

The trend of higher education's declining share of funding may be turning around. Total state general fund and "earmarked" appropriations rose in 1993-94 almost 5 percent over the 1992-93 expenditure levels both nationally and regionally. Nationally, elementary and secondary education funding increased just over 2 percent, while higher education funding increased almost 3 percent. In the SREB region, the increases for elementary and secondary education averaged less than 4 percent, while higher education increases averaged almost 6 percent.

State and Local Government Spending SREB States



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 1

Total Population, Changes, and Projections

	Resident Population 1992 (000s)	Percent Change						
		Past				Projected		
		1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020
United States	255,082	18.5	13.3	11.5	10.1	10.8	8.8	8.5
SREB States	86,865	16.7	14.4	20.6	13.9	13.6	10.5	9.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.1							
Alabama	4,136	6.7	5.4	13.1	4.0	10.7	8.3	7.7
Arkansas	2,399	-6.5	7.7	18.9	3.0	9.5	7.9	8.0
Florida	13,488	78.7	37.1	43.6	33.4	17.8	13.4	12.0
Georgia	6,751	14.5	16.4	19.0	19.1	17.4	12.0	10.2
Kentucky	3,755	3.2	5.9	13.7	0.8	8.1	4.3	3.7
Louisiana	4,287	21.4	11.8	15.5	0.5	5.9	7.4	8.0
Maryland	4,908	32.4	26.5	7.5	13.8	10.9	8.6	8.8
Mississippi	2,614	0.0	1.8	13.7	2.2	6.7	6.1	6.2
North Carolina	6,843	12.2	11.5	15.7	13.1	14.5	9.5	8.1
Oklahoma	3,212	4.2	9.9	18.2	4.2	7.3	8.9	9.2
South Carolina	3,603	12.6	8.7	20.5	12.1	12.3	9.6	8.7
Tennessee	5,024	8.4	10.0	17.0	6.6	13.2	8.5	7.1
Texas	17,656	24.2	16.9	27.1	19.9	17.5	14.0	12.0
Virginia	6,377	19.1	17.6	15.0	16.1	13.6	9.6	8.5
West Virginia	1,812	-7.3	-6.2	11.8	-7.9	2.5	0.1	0.5

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1106, "State Population Estimates by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1992" (1993); No. 1111, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020" (1994); and *U.S. Census of Population 1950* and *1960* and *1970* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 2

Age Distribution of the Population and Projections

	Population (000s)								
	Under 5 Years			5 to 17 Years			18 to 24 Years		
	1992	2010	2020	1992	2010	2020	1992	2010	2020
United States	19,512	20,017	21,957	46,655	53,601	55,820	25,919	30,220	30,457
SREB States	6,540	6,863	7,481	16,030	18,530	19,285	9,024	10,467	10,574
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.5	34.3	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.5	34.8	34.6	34.7
Alabama	298	323	351	778	910	926	449	481	499
Arkansas	171	171	182	458	489	500	244	263	263
Florida	943	953	1,049	2,163	2,578	2,706	1,173	1,477	1,467
Georgia	530	572	631	1,270	1,553	1,631	732	882	897
Kentucky	258	258	267	706	724	709	402	409	402
Louisiana	340	355	380	898	927	974	462	502	516
Maryland	383	394	443	843	1,060	1,110	465	566	578
Mississippi	203	195	203	545	552	553	302	292	292
North Carolina	491	488	528	1,171	1,391	1,413	767	833	818
Oklahoma	232	238	255	626	662	706	330	377	379
South Carolina	273	276	298	672	760	783	409	437	436
Tennessee	353	351	372	893	992	1,003	529	595	581
Texas	1,489	1,723	1,910	3,583	4,311	4,626	1,881	2,409	2,510
Virginia	468	466	511	1,094	1,314	1,354	688	772	771
West Virginia	108	100	101	330	307	291	191	172	165

TABLE 2 (cont.)

Population (000s)									
25 to 44 Years			45 to 64 Years			65 Years and Over			
1992	2010	2020	1992	2010	2020	1992	2010	2020	
82,366	77,838	83,214	48,345	78,651	81,147	32,284	40,104	53,349	United States
27,718	26,970	28,630	16,567	28,291	29,741	10,989	14,246	20,278	SREB States
33.7	34.6	34.4	34.3	36.0	36.7	34.0	35.5	38.0	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
1,260	1,210	1,259	813	1,264	1,322	538	667	874	Alabama
693	664	687	476	758	794	357	436	580	Arkansas
4,026	3,790	4,049	2,697	4,921	5,196	2,484	3,654	4,983	Florida
2,274	2,279	2,441	1,262	2,269	2,408	682	998	1,418	Georgia
1,176	1,080	1,077	737	1,125	1,130	478	563	730	Kentucky
1,337	1,263	1,345	773	1,195	1,236	481	565	741	Louisiana
1,706	1,510	1,650	971	1,551	1,579	539	701	929	Maryland
760	729	735	477	761	802	326	390	514	Mississippi
2,210	2,145	2,216	1,358	2,284	2,407	845	575	1,633	North Carolina
975	935	1,005	617	969	1,013	434	502	661	Oklahoma
1,148	1,112	1,163	686	1,152	1,217	417	575	788	South Carolina
1,594	1,556	1,605	1,014	1,674	1,743	640	839	1,128	Tennessee
5,840	6,119	6,715	3,066	5,753	6,191	1,797	2,534	3,639	Texas
2,186	2,108	2,229	1,244	2,101	2,204	696	967	1,318	Virginia
533	470	454	376	514	499	275	280	342	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1106 "State Population Estimates by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1992" (1993); No. 1111, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020" (1994), and unpublished supplemental data (1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 3

Projected Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

	1993 (000s)					Percent of Total Population 1993			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
United States	257,927	214,779	32,137	25,085	11,011	83.3	12.5	9.7	4.3
SREB States	88,086	69,766	16,321	7,629	2,001	79.2	18.5	8.7	2.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.2	32.5	50.8	30.4	18.2				
Alabama	4,182	3,078	1,059	27	45	73.6	25.3	0.6	1.1
Arkansas	2,422	2,009	382	24	31	82.9	15.8	1.0	1.3
Florida	13,730	11,530	1,960	1,803	240	84.0	14.3	13.1	1.7
Georgia	6,871	4,883	1,879	130	109	71.1	27.3	1.9	1.6
Kentucky	3,787	3,483	277	23	28	92.0	7.3	0.6	0.7
Louisiana	4,312	2,893	1,347	103	72	67.1	31.2	2.4	1.7
Maryland	4,966	3,476	1,303	146	187	70.0	26.2	2.9	3.8
Mississippi	2,632	1,668	940	17	24	63.4	35.7	0.6	0.9
North Carolina	6,946	5,243	1,543	91	160	75.5	22.2	1.3	2.3
Oklahoma	3,231	2,674	242	98	315	82.8	7.5	3.0	9.7
South Carolina	3,647	2,512	1,099	37	37	68.9	30.1	1.0	1.0
Tennessee	5,093	4,222	820	39	50	82.9	16.1	0.8	1.0
Texas	17,983	15,330	2,175	4,901	479	85.2	12.1	27.3	2.7
Virginia	6,468	5,016	1,240	181	212	77.6	19.2	2.8	3.3
West Virginia	1,816	1,749	55	9	12	96.3	3.0	0.5	0.7

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Consequently, the sum of the subgroups is greater than 100 percent.

[2]"Other" includes Native Americans, Asians, and other races.

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Percent of Total Population

2000				2020				
White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	
81.9	12.8	11.3	5.3	78.2	13.9	15.7	7.9	United States
78.2	19.0	10.1	2.8	75.8	20.2	14.2	4.0	SREB States
								SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
73.2	25.4	0.8	1.4	72.0	26.0	1.2	2.0	Alabama
83.0	15.3	1.3	1.7	83.1	14.4	1.9	2.5	Arkansas
82.4	15.4	15.2	2.2	78.9	17.9	21.5	3.2	Florida
70.0	28.0	2.3	2.0	66.9	30.2	3.2	2.9	Georgia
91.4	7.7	0.7	0.9	89.7	9.0	1.0	1.3	Kentucky
65.9	31.9	2.8	2.2	63.9	32.5	3.6	3.5	Louisiana
66.6	28.4	3.5	4.9	59.6	32.6	5.0	7.8	Maryland
63.2	35.6	0.7	1.2	63.1	35.2	1.0	1.6	Mississippi
74.6	22.5	1.6	2.9	72.3	23.5	2.4	4.2	North Carolina
81.9	7.4	3.7	10.7	80.0	7.3	5.0	12.7	Oklahoma
68.1	30.7	1.2	1.2	66.5	31.7	1.8	1.8	South Carolina
82.4	16.3	0.9	1.3	80.6	17.5	1.3	1.9	Tennessee
84.6	12.2	30.8	3.3	82.9	12.6	40.3	4.5	Texas
76.1	19.7	3.2	4.1	72.5	21.6	4.7	5.9	Virginia
96.2	2.9	0.7	0.9	95.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	West Virginia

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1111, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020" (1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office)

TABLE 4

Educational Attainment of the Adult Population[1]

	1990							
	Percent with High School Diploma or GED				Percent with 1 to 3 years of College			
	All Races	White[2]	Black	Hispanic[3]	All Races	White[2]	Black	Hispanic[3]
United States	75.2	79.1	61.1	49.8	24.9	25.6	21.7	19.1
SREB States	71.2	75.4	58.9	50.9	23.6	24.6	20.7	19.1
Alabama	66.9	70.2	54.6	73.8	21.7	22.3	19.5	27.1
Arkansas	66.3	68.7	51.5	59.1	20.3	20.9	16.1	22.3
Florida	74.4	79.3	56.4	57.2	26.0	27.4	20.2	21.7
Georgia	70.9	74.9	58.6	66.2	22.0	23.0	18.7	24.7
Kentucky	64.6	64.7	61.7	74.0	19.2	18.9	23.0	27.4
Louisiana	68.3	74.3	53.1	67.6	20.5	21.7	17.1	25.2
Maryland	78.4	80.9	70.6	70.3	23.8	23.5	25.4	24.8
Mississippi	64.3	71.7	47.3	67.7	22.0	24.4	16.5	25.7
North Carolina	70.0	73.1	58.1	71.0	23.6	24.6	19.9	29.5
Oklahoma	74.6	75.8	70.1	55.9	26.3	26.4	27.8	22.5
South Carolina	68.3	73.6	53.3	71.8	22.2	24.1	16.5	28.1
Tennessee	67.1	68.2	59.3	71.5	21.1	21.0	21.2	26.5
Texas	72.1	81.5	66.1	44.6	26.2	29.3	25.9	16.7
Virginia	75.2	78.3	60.3	72.9	24.0	24.6	21.5	26.8
West Virginia	66.0	65.9	64.7	70.3	17.0	16.9	20.5	23.1

[1]Adults age 25 and above.

[2]"White" refers to non-Hispanics.

[3]Hispanics can be of any race.

NOTES: "Percent with High School Diploma or GED" includes persons with a high school diploma, those with no diploma who have passed the General Educational Development (GED) test, and persons who have attended postsecondary education. "1-3 years of college" includes those with some college but no degree and those who have been awarded a two-year (associate's) degree or certificate. Survey questions were changed for the 1990 Census; more detailed data are now collected regarding specific levels of attainment or degrees awarded. Prior to 1990 the question determined only the number of years of college completed: i.e., 1-3 or 4 or more years.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

1990				Change 1980 to 1990 in Percent of All Adults with			
Percent with Four-Year or Higher Degree							
All Races	White[2]	Black	Hispanic[3]	High School Diploma or GED	1 to 3 years of College	Four-Year or Higher Degree	
20.3	22.0	11.4	9.2	8.7	9.3	4.1	United States
18.6	20.7	10.5	10.7	11.1	9.2	3.7	SREB States
15.7	17.3	9.3	20.1	10.4	9.2	3.5	Alabama
13.3	14.1	8.4	11.1	11.1	8.8	2.5	Arkansas
18.3	19.8	9.8	14.2	7.7	9.3	3.4	Florida
19.3	21.7	11.0	20.5	14.5	8.6	4.7	Georgia
13.6	13.9	7.7	18.9	11.5	8.5	2.6	Kentucky
16.1	18.7	9.1	16.6	10.6	7.1	1.6	Louisiana
26.5	28.9	16.1	25.2	11.0	9.2	6.1	Maryland
14.7	17.2	8.8	17.1	9.5	8.7	2.5	Mississippi
17.4	19.3	9.5	17.9	15.2	9.8	4.1	North Carolina
17.8	18.7	12.0	10.5	8.6	10.2	2.7	Oklahoma
16.6	19.7	7.6	19.8	14.6	8.9	3.2	South Carolina
16.0	16.7	10.2	21.9	10.9	9.2	3.4	Tennessee
20.3	25.2	12.0	7.3	9.5	9.2	3.4	Texas
24.5	27.0	11.1	24.8	12.8	9.1	5.4	Virginia
12.3	12.2	10.9	17.6	10.0	7.1	1.9	West Virginia

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1980* (1983) and *1990* (1993) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office)

TABLE 5

Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment

		Percent Change					
		Past		Projected	Percent Minority		
	Fall 1993	1980 to 1990	1990 to 1993	1993 to 2001	1971	1981	1991
United States	43,353,428	0.6	5.2	7.9	22	27	33
SREB States	15,361,662	5.0	5.0	8.1	29[1]	32[1]	34[1]
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	35.4						
Alabama	730,509	-4.9	1.2	6.1	35	37	37
Arkansas	450,672	-2.5	3.3	1.4	29	30	26
Florida	2,039,385	23.3	9.6	18.0	28	32	39
Georgia	1,235,304	7.8	7.3	16.2	34	37	—
Kentucky	639,200	-5.0	0.4	-3.8	10	12	10
Louisiana	799,917	0.9	1.9	4.6	41	43	47
Maryland	772,638	-4.7	8.0	26.1	25	34	40
Mississippi	503,374	5.3	0.2	8.9	51	52	52
North Carolina	1,123,636	-3.8	3.4	25.1	31	32	34
Oklahoma	598,000	0.2	3.3	-17.7	16	24	27
South Carolina	636,297	0.5	2.3	9.1	41	42	42
Tennessee	857,051	-3.4	3.9	7.6	22	29	23
Texas	3,616,457	16.6	6.9	-7.8	38	48	51
Virginia	1,045,472	-1.2	4.7	35.6	25	28	—
West Virginia	313,750	-15.9	-2.7	-8.8	5	5	5

"—" indicates data were not available

[1]The SREB States' rates are the median of the rates in the SREB state.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1982* (1982), *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002* (1991), "Public & Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1993-94 (1994), (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book* (Baltimore, MD: 1994) based on Population Reference Bureau analysis of unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 6

Public High School Graduates

	Estimated 1993-94	Percent Change: Past 1971-72 to 1981-82	Percent Change: Past 1981-82 to 1993-94	Percent Change: Projected 1993-94 to 2001-02	Percent Minority 1991-92	Percent Minority: Projected 1994-95
United States	2,255,095	0.1	-16.8	18.8	26.4	27.7
SREB States	750,143	7.2	-13.2	19.0	33.2	34.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.3					
Alabama	36,146	1.3	-20.4	15.0	34.1	34.8
Arkansas	25,279	14.7	-14.9	14.4	21.9	23.6
Florida	91,992	15.5	1.4	36.4	34.3	37.3
Georgia	59,493	10.5	-7.7	23.6	35.6	35.6
Kentucky	37,060	4.5	-12.9	7.0	9.0	9.1
Louisiana	33,316	1.7	-28.1	-9.9	41.7	44.0
Maryland	39,766	8.4	-27.2	27.3	32.3	32.3
Mississippi	23,276	5.6	-16.9	7.3	49.7	50.0
North Carolina	58,345	1.4	-18.1	11.4	31.0	31.6
Oklahoma	30,000	-0.2	-21.8	31.2	21.6	22.5
South Carolina	32,300	2.2	-14.8	9.6	39.6	40.8
Tennessee	44,128	-0.3	-14.2	2.5	20.0	20.3
Texas	160,087	12.0	-7.0	28.1	45.5	46.6
Virginia	58,410	8.7	-13.9	17.9	26.8	28.0
West Virginia	20,545	6.5	-12.9	-7.9	4.4	4.4

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1991-92 Early Estimates" (1991) (Washington, D.C.: Office of Educational Research and Improvement); *Digest of Education Statistics 1973* (1974) and *1985-86* (1986); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002* (1991); *National Education Goals Panel, The National Education Goals Report: Building a Nation of Learners, 1992* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board, *The Road to College: Educational Progress by Race and Ethnicity* (1991) (Boulder, CO: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education).

TABLE 7

Non-Agricultural Employment

	April 1994 (000s)								
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Trans-portation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finances, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Government
United States	112,449	600	4,717	17,892	5,716	25,906	6,764	31,520	19,334
SREB States	37,948	356	1,806	5,989	2,008	8,937	1,961	9,938	6,954
Alabama	1,737	10	80	382	85	384	77	372	348
Arkansas	1,009	4	38	248	56	223	41	226	174
Florida	5,778	6	297	483	286	1,495	365	1,922	923
Georgia	3,214	8	135	563	202	791	167	783	566
Kentucky	1,549	28	67	294	83	362	63	370	282
Louisiana	1,670	45	102	186	106	386	78	421	345
Maryland	2,109	1	116	176	96	495	130	669	427
Mississippi	1,025	5	41	256	44	215	39	209	216
North Carolina	3,314	3	159	846	156	735	143	717	553
Oklahoma	1,254	35	42	169	72	291	61	310	276
South Carolina	1,596	2	82	371	66	357	66	346	307
Tennessee	2,370	5	94	537	123	542	106	590	372
Texas	7,665	163	364	996	444	1,848	438	1,995	1,418
Virginia	2,995	12	156	402	151	662	162	838	613
West Virginia	664	29	33	81	39	151	25	171	135

TABLE 7 (cont.)

	Percent Change, April 1990 to April 1994									
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Trans-portation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finances, Insurance, and Real Estate	Service	Government	
	1.9	-20.5	-11.4	-7.8	-2.7	-0.9	-2.3	13.5	6.1	United States
	6.8	-14.5	-3.1	-0.6	4.0	3.8	1.5	19.7	7.5	SREB States
	8.3	-15.3	3.2	-0.2	6.0	10.8	7.7	21.1	7.2	Alabama
	10.5	-14.6	16.7	8.1	1.1	6.6	7.0	23.1	8.2	Arkansas
	5.1	-36.5	-11.5	-10.9	2.7	0.4	-2.7	19.6	7.8	Florida
	7.0	-12.6	-7.0	-0.1	7.4	3.3	2.1	23.2	6.0	Georgia
	5.9	-15.5	0.3	3.2	9.5	3.3	2.6	13.4	6.9	Kentucky
	9.7	-17.0	25.5	8.6	1.8	5.6	1.4	20.6	8.3	Louisiana
	-2.5	-35.3	-29.0	-13.8	-5.2	-8.0	-1.7	11.6	0.7	Maryland
	9.7	-14.8	17.0	5.9	-6.5	8.1	2.1	31.4	3.7	Mississippi
	6.8	-32.0	-0.7	-0.9	1.8	1.5	8.0	23.8	12.3	North Carolina
	7.3	-22.2	20.3	2.4	9.0	4.3	10.5	17.0	5.9	Oklahoma
	3.2	-5.6	-18.8	-4.9	2.3	3.0	-6.5	21.0	7.0	South Carolina
	9.0	-26.2	-3.2	2.8	7.0	7.0	2.4	23.8	7.3	Tennessee
	10.8	-7.5	15.4	3.4	7.6	9.4	1.2	20.6	11.3	Texas
	2.7	-26.4	-19.8	-4.7	-1.3	0.4	4.3	15.1	4.2	Virginia
	6.7	-18.2	44.5	-7.4	5.7	5.0	2.5	19.2	5.7	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, June 1990* (1990), and *June 1994* (1994) (Washington, DC).

TABLE 8

Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force (seasonally adjusted)

	April					
	Civilian Labor Force (000s)			Unemployment Rates		
	1980	1990	1994	1980	1990	1994
United States	106,511	126,543	130,747	6.8	5.3	6.4
SREB States	32,111	41,115	44,292	5.6	5.1	6.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.1	32.5	33.9			
Alabama	1,619	1,905	1,975	7.5	6.3	5.8
Arkansas	957	1,141	1,209	6.2	6.4	5.1
Florida	3,904	6,297	6,759	4.8	5.5	7.4
Georgia	2,377	3,187	3,582	5.9	4.7	5.6
Kentucky	1,578	1,775	1,791	6.2	6.1	4.9
Louisiana	1,720	1,862	1,917	7.1	5.9	8.4
Maryland	2,107	2,520	2,645	6.0	3.3	5.4
Mississippi	1,009	1,179	1,229	6.4	6.7	7.2
North Carolina	2,732	3,367	3,587	5.5	3.6	3.9
Oklahoma	1,319	1,522	1,562	3.7	5.0	6.5
South Carolina	1,268	1,703	1,821	5.9	4.0	7.0
Tennessee	1,978	2,372	2,639	6.4	4.9	4.7
Texas	6,287	8,386	9,354	4.8	6.0	6.3
Virginia	2,498	3,145	3,452	4.5	3.4	5.1
West Virginia	758	754	770	9.5	6.7	8.9

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment & Earnings, July 1980* (1980), *July 1990* (1990), and *June 1994* (1994) (Washington, DC).

TABLE 9

Per Capita Personal Income

	1993	Percent Increase				Percent of United States Average				
		1953 to 1963	1963 to 1973	1973 to 1983	1983 to 1993	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993
United States	$20,817	38.1	105.8	136.5	70.3	na	na	na	na	na
SREB States	$19,077	43.4	124.7	147.3	72.0	76.6	79.5	86.8	90.8	91.6
Alabama	17,234	50.0	123.4	142.2	83.1	63.8	69.3	75.2	77.0	82.8
Arkansas	16,143	54.4	137.0	132.5	77.4	58.8	65.8	75.7	74.4	77.5
Florida	20,857	41.1	135.3	139.9	68.7	85.4	87.2	99.7	101.1	100.2
Georgia	19,278	47.0	128.7	140.6	80.1	72.8	77.5	86.1	87.6	92.6
Kentucky	17,173	44.8	116.3	134.6	79.6	71.6	75.0	78.9	78.2	82.5
Louisiana	16,667	42.2	107.2	169.3	57.1	73.6	75.7	76.2	86.8	80.1
Maryland	24,044	34.8	112.6	141.2	75.0	109.4	106.7	110.2	112.4	115.5
Mississippi	14,894	57.7	137.3	135.2	78.8	52.0	59.4	68.5	68.1	71.5
North Carolina	18,702	46.5	129.8	135.3	85.8	69.9	74.2	82.8	82.3	89.8
Oklahoma	17,020	39.3	116.9	153.3	51.4	80.8	81.5	85.9	92.0	81.8
South Carolina	16,923	34.3	138.2	138.5	80.0	67.8	65.9	76.3	76.9	81.3
Tennessee	18,434	44.5	129.1	133.3	87.1	70.1	73.4	81.7	80.6	88.6
Texas	19,189	34.6	116.3	161.8	58.3	87.5	85.3	89.6	99.2	92.2
Virginia	21,634	44.3	122.9	154.6	73.7	83.7	87.4	94.7	101.9	103.9
West Virginia	16,209	44.5	115.2	134.1	74.6	70.1	73.4	76.7	75.9	77.9

"na" indicates not applicable

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions, 1929 to 1993," unpublished data (1994)

TABLE 10

State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

	1991-92 (millions)			Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92			Tax Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1981-82	1991-92
United States	$972,452	$555,479	$5,128,373	113.2	108.6	91.1	$99	$108
SREB States	284,010	155,714	1,588,387	122.2	116.8	95.5	88	98
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.2	28.0	31.0				89.1	90.5
Alabama	12,836	5,937	68,358	111.5	99.7	96.7	86	87
Arkansas	6,889	3,633	37,434	111.2	118.1	88.7	84	97
Florida	45,974	25,919	265,764	183.6	181.1	120.7	77	98
Georgia	22,378	12,369	125,642	127.2	139.4	125.0	93	98
Kentucky	12,231	6,589	62,043	122.5	110.5	79.7	91	106
Louisiana	15,572	7,076	68,167	75.7	52.7	51.4	103	104
Maryland	18,343	11,467	114,414	102.1	113.6	108.9	98	100
Mississippi	7,734	3,459	36,827	95.0	82.7	79.6	92	94
North Carolina	21,650	12,397	122,117	141.3	138.2	117.6	93	102
Oklahoma	9,905	5,241	52,630	65.2	43.2	43.6	100	100
South Carolina	11,389	5,707	58,410	137.2	117.1	108.5	94	98
Tennessee	15,177	7,394	88,816	127.6	108.6	106.3	82	83
Texas	56,723	32,838	326,016	117.8	113.8	79.7	85	101
Virginia	21,263	12,684	133,534	132.3	130.2	108.9	86	95
West Virginia	5,948	3,003	28,215	76.0	61.3	58.7	105	106

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82* (GF82-5, 1983) and *1991-92 Preliminary Report* (GF92-5p, 1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions, 1929-93," unpublished data, 1994.

TABLE 11

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

	From Federal Government		Taxes								Other Non-Tax Revenues	
			General Sales		Property		Income		Other			
	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92
United States	19.1	18.4	13.3	13.5	18.0	18.3	14.4	17.4	12.7	7.9	22.6	24.5
SREB States	19.1	18.8	15.0	15.7	14.5	16.1	9.6	13.4	17.0	9.6	24.7	26.4
Alabama	22.7	22.8	14.6	14.0	5.7	5.6	10.5	15.9	18.2	10.8	28.3	30.9
Arkansas	25.3	25.0	13.0	17.8	11.0	9.1	13.7	16.2	13.5	9.6	23.6	22.3
Florida	17.7	13.8	17.2	18.5	19.5	21.6	2.4	5.2	17.9	11.1	25.5	29.8
Georgia	22.2	19.0	13.8	15.9	14.1	16.4	14.7	17.1	9.8	5.9	25.4	25.8
Kentucky	24.2	22.8	12.4	11.2	10.0	9.1	17.6	24.2	16.9	9.4	18.9	23.3
Louisiana	17.5	25.8	19.7	17.5	6.4	7.6	5.8	13.2	20.4	7.1	30.2	28.8
Maryland	18.4	16.3	8.8	8.6	15.8	17.5	23.7	28.0	10.9	8.4	22.4	21.2
Mississippi	26.2	28.2	19.3	15.3	10.3	12.1	6.0	9.7	12.0	7.6	26.1	27.1
North Carolina	20.9	19.0	11.2	13.7	13.5	11.8	19.2	21.9	14.1	9.9	21.1	23.7
Oklahoma	15.6	19.1	14.1	15.8	8.8	7.9	13.0	19.3	25.2	9.9	23.4	28.0
South Carolina	20.6	22.2	13.5	12.9	13.0	14.3	16.1	16.6	12.1	6.3	24.6	27.7
Tennessee	23.4	24.3	21.9	21.8	13.4	11.5	3.8	6.2	14.1	9.2	23.4	27.0
Texas	14.2	16.5	15.9	18.5	20.0	22.8	0.0	5.0	23.1	11.6	26.8	25.6
Virginia	18.4	13.9	9.8	9.7	17.5	19.5	17.7	20.3	15.1	10.1	21.4	26.4
West Virginia	24.0	25.9	23.1	13.4	9.2	8.9	10.1	19.2	12.7	8.9	20.9	23.6

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82* (GF/82-5, 1983) and *1991-92 Preliminary Report* (GF/92-5p, 1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office)

TABLE 12

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures and Dollar Value of Change in the Higher Education Percentage

	Higher Education				Elementary & Secondary Education		Social Welfare and Income Maintenance	
	1981-82	1991-92	Percentage Gained or Lost	Dollar Value of Change[1] (millions)	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92
United States	9.5	8.6	-0.9	$8,744	24.4	23.5	22.7	25.2
SREB States	10.8	9.4	-1.4	3,952	25.4	24.4	21.1	25.4
Alabama	13.0	11.2	-1.8	237	23.0	18.8	22.4	33.2
Arkansas	10.8	11.6	0.8	54	26.3	25.6	23.8	26.7
Florida	8.9	6.5	-2.3	1,099	24.8	23.5	19.6	21.2
Georgia	8.2	7.0	-1.2	269	23.3	24.3	29.2	31.6
Kentucky	11.0	10.0	-1.0	120	21.8	20.6	20.9	27.3
Louisiana	8.5	7.9	-0.7	108	23.3	22.1	22.0	28.5
Maryland	9.2	9.5	0.3	59	23.6	24.0	18.2	20.3
Mississippi	12.4	11.4	-1.1	80	21.6	22.3	26.6	31.2
North Carolina	14.4	12.0	-2.4	509	27.3	25.4	20.5	26.5
Oklahoma	13.6	10.8	-2.9	288	26.7	24.8	23.4	26.5
South Carolina	12.7	10.8	-1.9	220	29.1	24.7	25.0	29.9
Tennessee	9.4	10.0	0.6	90	22.4	19.5	23.9	30.1
Texas	12.3	10.3	-2.0	1,121	28.5	28.1	16.9	23.0
Virginia	10.6	9.9	-0.7	146	26.6	25.8	20.3	20.2
West Virginia	7.4	9.5	2.0	118	27.7	26.9	18.5	26.2

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[1]This amount refers to the dollar value of the increase in the percentage of expenditures for those states with increases (Maryland, Tennessee, and West Virginia) or, in the other states, to the dollars that would have resulted had the 1991-92 percentage of expenditures remained the same as the 1981-82 percentage of expenditures. (See Table 14 for the total expenditure base.)

TABLE 12 (cont.)

Transportation, Public Safety, and Environment & Housing		Administration		Other[2]		
1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	1981-82	1991-92	
25.5	24.6	5.1	5.2	12.4	12.5	United States
27.1	24.9	4.7	4.9	10.4	11.0	SREB States
25.5	21.0	4.3	4.5	11.4	11.1	Alabama
24.2	22.2	4.5	4.0	10.2	9.8	Arkansas
31.7	30.9	5.3	5.8	9.1	12.2	Florida
26.3	23.1	4.7	4.8	7.9	9.1	Georgia
28.0	23.1	4.1	4.3	13.9	14.8	Kentucky
25.8	23.7	5.0	4.5	15.1	13.3	Louisiana
29.1	27.3	4.6	5.8	14.7	13.1	Maryland
26.5	21.3	4.2	4.4	8.4	9.4	Mississippi
24.0	23.3	4.4	4.4	8.9	8.4	North Carolina
23.8	23.7	4.9	5.0	7.2	8.9	Oklahoma
19.6	20.0	4.7	4.8	8.7	9.8	South Carolina
27.6	25.1	4.1	4.1	12.4	11.2	Tennessee
28.1	23.8	4.4	4.5	9.3	10.2	Texas
26.7	27.4	6.1	6.0	9.2	10.6	Virginia
25.8	19.2	4.7	5.0	15.5	13.2	West Virginia

[2] "Other" includes the following expenditures: intergovernmental, other general, interest on the general debt, education assistance and subsidies, other education, and libraries.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82* (GF/82-5, 1983) and *1991-92 Preliminary Report* (GF/92-5P, 1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 13

State General Fund and "Earmarked" Appropriations

	Total 1993-94 (millions)	Percent of Appropriations, 1993-94					
		Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Corrections	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Medicaid	Other
United States	$350,090	32.9	11.9	5.0	2.7	13.0	34.6
SREB States	99,821	37.7	14.7	5.4	1.4	12.2	28.4
Alabama	3,862	40.1	19.2	3.7	1.0	3.6	32.4
Arkansas	2,560	45.2	15.6	3.5	0.6	10.5	24.7
Florida	14,187	38.7	13.2	6.8	2.5	17.3	21.5
Georgia	9,063	34.9	13.2	6.7	2.0	12.1	31.2
Kentucky	4,902	44.4	14.5	2.5	1.7	9.9	27.1
Louisiana	4,415	44.2	13.4	4.7	1.4	8.4	27.9
Maryland	6,552	30.7	11.1	6.1	2.0	14.9	35.3
Mississippi	2,249	44.9	16.9	4.1	0.8	7.6	25.8
North Carolina	9,234	38.5	17.8	5.0	0.7	9.3	28.7
Oklahoma	3,542	45.0	16.0	4.9	1.4	8.7	24.0
South Carolina	4,108	36.9	14.2	5.1	0.6	8.0	35.1
Tennessee	4,866	35.4	16.6	6.2	1.4	9.2	31.3
Texas	21,236	33.7	15.3	6.2	1.0	15.0	28.9
Virginia	6,928	35.3	13.5	5.0	1.7	13.9	30.5
West Virginia	2,116	56.2	13.9	1.2	1.2	7.3	20.2

TABLE 13 (cont.)

	Percent Change in General Fund and "Earmarked" Appropriations 1993-94 Over General Fund and "Earmarked" Expenditures 1992-93							
	Total	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Corrections	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Medicaid	Other	
	4.7	2.1	2.9	9.7	2.4	11.8	4.8	United States
	4.9	3.7	5.7	8.5	3.2	21.9	-0.4	SREB States
	6.7	7.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.9	Alabama
	5.9	4.1	0.8	15.5	0.6	22.4	5.4	Arkansas
	10.6	8.0	9.5	5.4	3.8	25.7	8.1	Florida
	9.8	4.5	12.7	13.8	6.5	19.5	10.8	Georgia
	6.9	0.0	5.0	9.1	7.4	14.6	18.3	Kentucky
	-0.7	1.3	-2.5	-3.3	12.0	56.9	-12.4	Louisiana
	3.3	-2.3	-0.6	2.9	-8.5	3.3	11.0	Maryland
	2.7	10.0	5.6	7.6	1.8	4.1	-10.2	Mississippi
	11.3	2.0	7.1	6.7	13.2	29.9	25.0	North Carolina
	-6.6	6.1	-1.5	-0.4	-1.5	-2.7	-27.6	Oklahoma
	6.2	4.1	-0.6	2.5	4.8	23.8	8.4	South Carolina
	4.0	10.8	6.2	3.3	-8.0	26.7	-7.7	Tennessee
	-2.0	1.3	8.7	18.0	7.9	31.9	-22.3	Texas
	13.0	3.0	1.4	9.4	1.1	8.1	40.7	Virginia
	4.7	2.8	0.9	5.6	0.8	24.5	7.1	West Virginia

SOURCE: Eckl, Corina L., Karen C. Hayes, and Arturo Perez. *State Budget Actions 1993* (1993) (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures).

TABLE 14

State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Total 1991-92 (millions)	Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92	Per Capita Expenditures					
				Percent of United States Average				
			1991-92	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1991-92
United States	$975,817	124.2	$3,826	na	na	na	na	na
SREB States	282,782	131.3	3,255	81.1	84.1	84.9	85.5	85.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.0	85.1						
Alabama	12,866	114.9	3,111	76.8	82.7	84.8	80.9	81.3
Arkansas	6,600	114.2	2,751	67.6	69.8	68.3	64.4	71.9
Florida	47,118	190.3	3,493	87.7	78.4	83.6	91.7	91.3
Georgia	22,353	136.5	3,311	85.9	84.8	88.2	89.6	86.6
Kentucky	11,954	123.8	3,184	77.8	86.8	74.8	75.4	83.2
Louisiana	15,780	83.5	3,681	87.8	91.1	97.0	87.7	96.2
Maryland	17,945	107.9	3,656	115.5	107.5	96.7	99.5	95.6
Mississippi	7,501	88.6	2,870	77.3	78.8	74.1	73.5	75.0
North Carolina	21,267	144.2	3,108	76.7	78.7	80.6	85.4	81.2
Oklahoma	10,077	92.7	3,137	86.7	84.2	86.7	79.0	82.0
South Carolina	11,655	153.3	3,235	81.1	78.7	77.8	87.1	84.6
Tennessee	15,104	140.4	3,006	79.8	92.7	89.1	89.0	78.6
Texas	55,628	131.1	3,151	77.8	83.0	86.5	82.6	82.4
Virginia	21,114	137.9	3,311	90.4	84.0	80.4	87.5	86.5
West Virginia	5,822	80.9	3,213	82.8	92.3	84.4	77.3	84.0

"na" indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1974-75* (GF/75-5, 1976), *1979-80* (GF/80-5, 1981), *1984-85* (GF/85-5, 1986), *1989-90* (GF/90-5, 1992), and *1991-92 Preliminary Report* (GF/92-5P, 1994) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

College Enrollment and Enrollment Rates

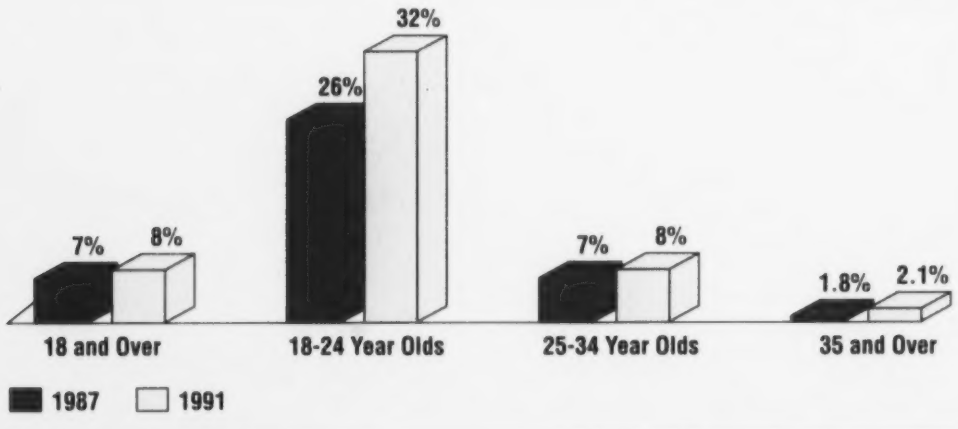
Nearly one million more students are enrolled in colleges in the SREB states than 10 years ago. This means that the SREB states accounted for one-half of the nation's total increase in college enrollment and now approach one-third of the nation's 14.4 million college students. Continuing a long-term trend of growth, public institutions now enroll nearly 79 percent of the nation's and 85 percent of the SREB region's college students.

The enrollment trend stems from changes in the college-going rates, particularly among 18- to 24-year-olds. In the SREB region, almost one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds are now enrolled in colleges and universities along with 8 percent of the 25- to 34-year-olds and 2 percent of the population 35 and over.

Age Distribution of College Students

Continuing a long-standing trend, the proportion of college students in the SREB region between the ages of 18 and 24 decreased between the late 1980s and the early 1990s. In the late 1980s this "traditional college age" comprised over 58 percent of all students. By the

College-Going Rates by Age
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

early 1990s the proportion had dropped below 58 percent. Students 25 years old or older now make up almost 40 percent of college enrollment.

Student Migration from State to State

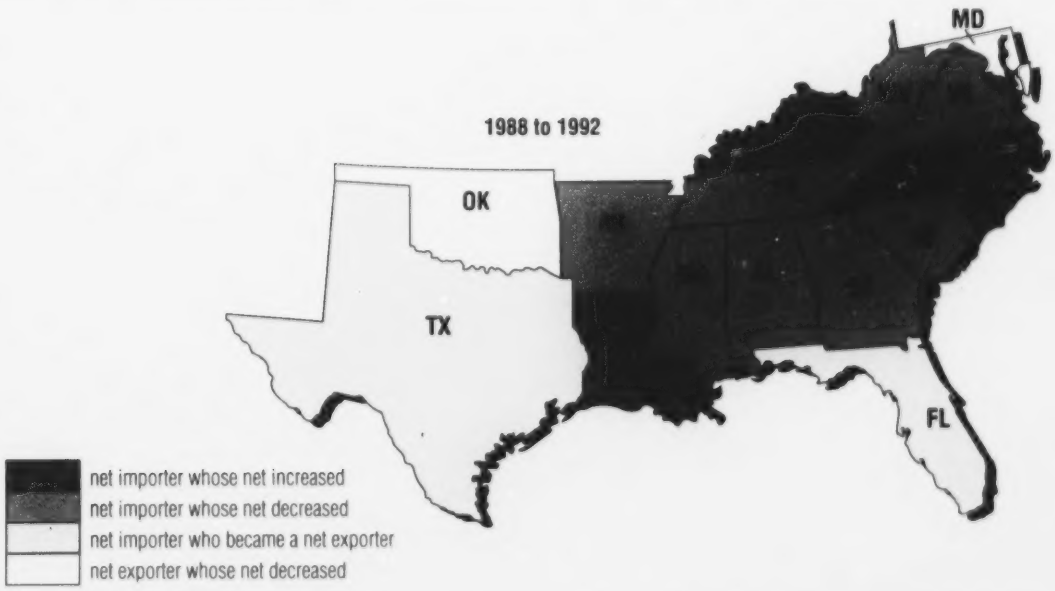
More first-time freshmen enter colleges in the region than leave to attend elsewhere. This will not be the case in the future if a recent trend continues. In the early 1990s, in 10 of 15 SREB states, there was a smaller net gain from student migration than in the late 1980s. Florida and Texas now "export" more students than they "import." In the late 1980s, both were "net importer" states.

Nearly nine out of 10 first-time freshmen attend college in their home states. A larger percentage of first-time freshmen in six SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Virginia) attend college in their home states than during the late 1980s. In five states (Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas) the percentage of first-time freshmen attending college in their home states decreased.

Institutions and Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment

What kinds of public colleges and universities exist and where do students take the most courses? Answers to these questions reveal much about a state's implicit or explicit policies

First-Time Freshmen Student Migration



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics.

about higher education's mission—how the state emphasizes vocational training, general education, professional preparation, the advancement of knowledge, and public service. These policy decisions about mission also affect costs for public colleges and universities.

Over 2.6 million full-time-equivalent students attended public higher education institutions in the SREB states last year. Florida was the only SREB state where fewer than half of the full-time-equivalent students in public higher education attended four-year colleges and universities. Eight SREB states (Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas) enrolled fewer than two-thirds of the full-time-equivalent students in four-year colleges and universities; three states (Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia) had between two-thirds and three-fourths of full-time-equivalent students attending four-year institutions; and at least three-fourths were in four-year colleges and universities in three SREB states (Arkansas, Louisiana, and West Virginia).

Two-Year College Enrollment

The two-year college enrollment growth rate from the late 1980s to the early 1990s (over 20 percent) was double the growth rate in four-year colleges (nearly 11 percent). Nearly half of the total enrollment growth from the early 1980s to the early 1990s occurred in two-year colleges.

Almost 39 percent of all college students in the SREB states attend two-year colleges as do almost half of all first-time college students. Nearly all two-year college students (97 percent) attend public two-year colleges, and nearly 60 percent of them are women.

Undergraduate Students

Nearly 88 percent of the region's college students are undergraduates, and over 86 percent of them attend public colleges and universities. Undergraduate enrollment in the SREB states in the past 10 years has grown more (36 percent) than either graduate enrollment (33 percent) or professional program enrollment (5 percent).

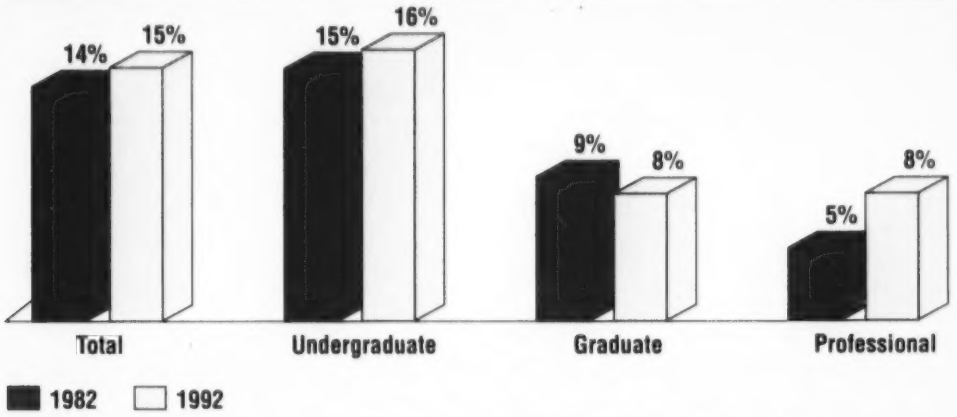
Part-Time Students

Almost 29 percent of all four-year college students in the SREB states now attend part time. In the region's two-year colleges, part-time students represent nearly 60 percent of the total. A higher percentage of students at both types of colleges attend part-time than in the late 1980s. Six out of 10 part-time students are women.

Women Students

Women make up almost 56 percent of the region's total enrollment. The increase in the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities from the late 1980s to the early 1990s accounts for 62 percent of the total enrollment growth in the region. Women now outnumber men in undergraduate and graduate schools and approach 40 percent of the students enrolled in professional programs.

Representation of Black Students in Colleges
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Black Students

Almost half of the nation's black college students attend colleges and universities in the SREB states. Since the early 1980s, the number of black students in the region has increased faster (38 percent) than total enrollment (26 percent). With these increases, black students now comprise a larger share of the region's college students—nearly 15 percent compared to less than 14 percent ten years earlier. Only among graduate students has the representation of black students declined (from 8.7 percent to 8.3 percent). In professional programs (such as law and dentistry) black student representation grew from less than 6 percent to over 8 percent.

Hispanic Students

The number of Hispanic students enrolled has increased rapidly nationally and regionally. Nearly one million Hispanic students now attend the nation's colleges and universities—nearly 7 percent of the total enrollment. Over 277,000 attend in the SREB states (over 6 percent of the regional total) with large concentrations in Florida and Texas. A majority of Hispanic students enroll in two-year colleges.

Health Professions Enrollment

Enrollments in medical schools (M.D. programs) fell nationally over 1 percent from the early 1980s to the early 1990s. Regionally, with over a 2 percent decrease, total enrollment stands over 20,600. These decreases occurred despite a 33 percent increase in women enrolled in medical schools. In contrast to trends in M.D. programs, enrollment in osteopathic medical schools (D.O. programs) grew by almost 55 percent to a total of over 1,500 regionally.

The number of students enrolled in registered nursing programs in the SREB states increased over 27 percent from the early 1980s to the early 1990s. This growth compares with a national growth rate around 6 percent. The difference may be due to nursing educators' extensive recruiting efforts in the SREB region. The enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs almost doubled regionally (a 93 percent increase); nationwide graduate nursing enrollment grew about 67 percent.

TABLE 15

Total Enrollment in Higher Education

		Percent Change						Percent Public	
		Total			Public				
	Enrollment Fall 1992	1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992	1982 to 1992	1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992	1982 to 1992	1982	1992
United States	14,439,358	0.7	11.1	14.7	0.3	12.1	16.1	77.5	78.5
SREB States	4,387,192	3.0	14.3	26.4	2.8	15.7	27.8	84.1	85.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.4								
Alabama	230,537	8.2	15.4	37.4	9.1	17.0	40.3	87.6	89.5
Arkansas	97,435	3.2	15.6	27.0	4.3	19.1	30.0	85.9	87.9
Florida	618,285	10.8	20.0	41.6	9.0	21.6	44.6	81.0	82.7
Georgia	293,162	-1.6	27.1	47.8	-3.3	30.8	52.7	76.8	79.4
Kentucky	188,320	0.3	17.8	30.6	0.1	22.1	37.3	79.7	83.8
Louisiana	204,379	-2.9	16.1	15.8	-4.1	18.8	16.2	86.5	86.8
Maryland	268,399	-0.3	8.2	14.6	-1.5	7.9	12.6	86.4	84.9
Mississippi	123,754	-4.6	9.6	16.7	-5.0	9.9	16.1	89.3	88.8
North Carolina	383,453	7.3	15.4	27.4	8.6	18.1	30.5	80.3	82.3
Oklahoma	182,105	1.6	3.7	8.3	2.8	5.0	9.6	86.2	87.3
South Carolina	171,443	-1.9	16.1	25.4	-0.6	21.4	33.8	79.6	84.9
Tennessee	242,970	-2.5	17.9	20.2	-3.5	23.6	24.2	76.6	79.1
Texas	938,526	2.3	10.8	23.7	2.7	10.5	24.7	87.9	88.7
Virginia	354,172	9.7	10.3	26.0	8.4	10.0	21.3	87.2	84.0
West Virginia	90,252	-7.4	12.3	8.9	-6.3	12.6	10.7	86.4	87.8

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 16
Estimated College Enrollment Rates by Age

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College							
	18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Over		18 and Over	
	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991
United States	26.1	—	7.1	—	2.0	—	6.8	—
SREB States[1]	26.4	32.0	6.9	8.0	1.8	2.1	6.8	7.6
Alabama	24.6	31.2	5.4	7.0	4.4	1.7	9.9	7.2
Arkansas	18.1	—	4.4	—	3.1	—	7.0	—
Florida	22.2	27.1	6.5	7.3	4.2	1.6	8.7	5.7
Georgia	19.7	22.5	4.5	4.9	3.7	1.2	7.7	5.3
Kentucky	21.0	27.6	5.5	7.1	4.4	1.7	8.9	6.7
Louisiana	21.8	25.9	4.4	5.9	4.2	1.5	8.4	6.3
Maryland	23.7	27.8	7.8	8.2	6.4	2.5	11.5	7.2
Mississippi	22.3	27.2	4.7	6.1	3.9	1.5	8.6	6.7
North Carolina	25.8	30.6	6.0	6.9	4.9	1.9	10.3	7.2
Oklahoma	25.8	34.4	7.9	7.8	4.7	2.1	8.9	7.8
South Carolina	—	25.6	—	5.5	—	1.4	—	6.1
Tennessee	22.4	26.0	5.4	6.5	4.3	1.6	8.9	6.1
Texas	24.2	26.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	2.1	11.5	7.2
Virginia	25.4	28.8	6.8	7.2	5.8	2.3	11.2	7.4
West Virginia	22.6	29.6	5.1	6.1	3.6	1.7	8.1	6.4

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

[1]States where the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent are not included in the regional rate.

NOTES: This table illustrates one method of estimating college attendance rates based on National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census data. "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions offering associate or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based include all persons residing in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of students' state of origin.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 1024 (1988) and 1106 (1993), and unpublished data (1994) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education 1987 and 1991.

TABLE 17

Age Distribution of College Students

	Under 18 Years		18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Over		Age Unknown	
	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991	1987	1991
United States	1.6	1.5	55.6	—	24.2	—	16.9	—	1.7	7.4
SREB States[1]	1.5	1.5	58.3	57.6	23.8	23.1	15.7	16.5	0.7	1.4
Alabama	1.2	1.9	62.6	62.1	20.6	20.0	12.8	14.5	2.9	1.5
Arkansas	2.4	—	60.1	—	20.9	—	14.1	—	2.5	5.1
Florida	2.2	2.4	54.4	53.3	25.0	25.3	17.5	17.9	0.9	1.0
Georgia	1.3	0.9	63.9	61.9	21.8	21.5	12.5	12.6	0.5	3.0
Kentucky	2.5	1.5	59.6	58.7	23.3	22.7	14.4	16.3	0.2	0.8
Louisiana	1.3	2.3	66.3	61.1	21.0	20.9	11.0	13.8	0.5	1.9
Maryland	0.8	0.6	52.7	50.2	26.5	27.6	19.5	20.9	0.5	0.7
Mississippi	2.4	0.6	66.2	64.6	19.0	19.2	10.8	13.6	1.6	1.7
North Carolina	1.8	1.6	60.5	60.2	21.5	21.2	15.6	16.2	0.6	0.8
Oklahoma	0.3	0.4	53.7	60.9	26.4	21.3	19.6	16.9	0.0	0.6
South Carolina	—	0.2	—	62.9	—	19.7	—	13.9	5.9	3.2
Tennessee	1.2	1.0	60.1	58.1	22.8	22.3	15.7	15.9	0.3	2.7
Texas	1.2	1.4	56.8	55.2	26.4	25.1	15.2	16.9	0.3	1.4
Virginia	1.3	1.6	56.9	56.5	23.2	22.9	18.2	18.5	0.4	0.5
West Virginia	1.7	2.0	61.0	62.4	21.0	17.5	16.2	18.0	0.2	0.1

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

[1]States where "—" appears in either year are not included in the regional rates.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1987 and 1991.

TABLE 18

Migration of First-Time Freshmen

	Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen[1]		Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State	
	1988	1992	1988	1992
United States	—	—	81	85
SREB States	2,577	1,352	88	88
Alabama	6,140	4,987	92	93
Arkansas	296	218	86	86
Florida	4,388	-405	83	85
Georgia	1,490	214	83	85
Kentucky	1,119	1,593	90	89
Louisiana	1,292	1,306	87	89
Maryland	-4,342	-3,470	75	72
Mississippi	1,624	1,572	92	92
North Carolina	8,429	8,490	94	93
Oklahoma	-482	-165	90	91
South Carolina	2,987	945	89	85
Tennessee	2,551	1,382	85	85
Texas	4,084	-1,393	95	93
Virginia	6,175	3,326	78	80
West Virginia	2,903	1,687	85	85

[1] First-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college.

NOTES: Students attending U.S. Service Schools are included in the state totals. Students from foreign countries are excluded.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data, 1988 and 1992.

TABLE 19

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Colleges and Universities

	Total		Fall 1993							
			SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]							
			Four-Year						Two-Year	
	Fall 1993	Percent Increase 1983 to 1993	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II
SREB States	2,633,554	28.2	516,801	229,006	398,429	215,853	121,754	93,640	963,833	94,238
Alabama	166,299	24.5	35,748	9,163	24,468	15,007	12,766	2,269	56,153	10,725
Arkansas	66,955	30.8	12,267	na	16,319	8,168	7,072	7,703	15,426	—
Florida	339,255	16.3	49,249	29,958	35,957	13,831	na	na	176,375	33,885
Georgia	187,645	66.1	27,520	31,300	13,123	18,868	27,710	10,209	33,251	25,664
Kentucky	116,115	35.7	17,902	13,123	32,461	7,359	8,850	1,882	28,935	5,603
Louisiana	142,289	16.3	21,143	13,556	35,721	33,199	12,528	na	13,651	12,491
Maryland	128,678	7.2	24,715	na	8,111	32,044	2,655	3,962	57,191	na
Mississippi	87,894	13.1	11,963	20,783	5,508	na	5,988	4,302	39,350	na
North Carolina	222,361	26.8	38,559	9,989	55,963	7,040	5,641	7,062	98,107	na
Oklahoma	109,704	5.8	30,903	na	11,051	11,665	8,497	9,110	38,478	na
South Carolina	106,542	22.8	19,040	15,399	4,226	na	19,029	10,763	38,085	na
Tennessee	143,354	22.3	21,205	15,317	29,816	19,978	5,313	na	45,855	5,870
Texas	557,723	23.2	145,328	21,286	105,429	28,627	2,392	6,153	248,508	na
Virginia	201,168	15.6	42,592	49,132	11,107	20,067	3,313	7,805	67,152	na
West Virginia	57,572	8.5	18,667	na	9,169	na	na	22,420	7,316	—

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data were not available.

[1]Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

NOTES: Due to rounding, totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows. Full-time equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals undergraduate weekly contact hours divided by 30; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals graduate credit hours divided by 12.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange.

TABLE 20

Number of Higher Education Institutions

	All Institutions			Public			Private		
	Total[1] Fall 1993	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total[1] Fall 1993	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total[1] Fall 1993	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,632	2,190	1,421	1,625	604	1,020	2,007	1,586	401
SREB States	1,139	624	501	615	223	392	518	397	109
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.4	28.5	35.3	37.8	36.9	38.4	25.8	25.0	27.2
Alabama	81	35	46	53	18	35	28	17	11
Arkansas	35	20	14	21	10	11	14	10	3
Florida	108	63	44	39	9	30	69	54	14
Georgia	116	52	62	72	19	53	44	33	9
Kentucky	62	36	26	22	8	14	40	28	12
Louisiana	33	25	8	20	14	6	13	11	2
Maryland	59	36	23	35	15	20	24	21	3
Mississippi	47	21	26	31	9	22	16	12	4
North Carolina	122	56	64	75	17	58	45	39	6
Oklahoma	46	26	19	29	14	15	17	12	4
South Carolina	59	34	24	33	12	21	26	22	3
Tennessee	78	52	25	24	10	14	53	41	11
Texas	178	97	79	106	40	66	72	56	13
Virginia	87	48	36	39	15	24	45	31	12
West Virginia	28	23	5	16	13	3	12	10	2

[1]The total does not equal the sum of the subordinate columns because the total includes "less than two-year" institutions which are not shown.

TABLE 20 (cont.)

Predominantly Black[2]			Historically Black[2]			
Total[1] Fall 1992	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total[1] Fall 1992	Four-Year	Two-Year	
164	103	61	105	89	16	United States
115	81	34	94	79	15	SREB States
70.1	78.6	55.7	89.5	88.8	93.8	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
18	8	10	15	8	7	Alabama
4	3	1	4	3	1	Arkansas
6	4	2	4	4	0	Florida
20	12	8	10	10	0	Georgia
0	0	0	1	1	0	Kentucky
6	5	1	6	5	1	Louisiana
7	5	2	4	4	0	Maryland
7	5	2	8	5	3	Mississippi
11	11	0	11	11	0	North Carolina
1	1	0	1	1	0	Oklahoma
9	6	3	8	6	2	South Carolina
11	8	3	6	6	0	Tennessee
8	8	0	9	8	1	Texas
7	5	2	5	5	0	Virginia
0	0	0	2	2	0	West Virginia

[2] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutitons for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Institutional Characteristics, 1993-94 ED TABS* (1994). (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tape of fall enrollments in higher education, 1992.

TABLE 21

Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Enrollment Fall 1992	Percent Change				Percent Public	
		Total		Public			
		1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992	1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992	1982	1992
United States	8,749,654	2.5	5.4	2.6	5.4	67.2	67.2
SREB States	2,683,512	2.4	10.8	2.1	10.7	78.1	77.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.7						
Alabama	148,417	-0.1	10.4	-0.5	10.2	86.6	85.9
Arkansas	76,826	1.9	17.9	1.5	20.4	86.3	86.7
Florida	285,725	11.8	15.4	11.7	17.3	64.0	64.7
Georgia	206,475	4.7	19.9	4.4	18.9	75.2	74.7
Kentucky	135,848	-2.4	12.2	-3.6	12.2	82.2	80.9
Louisiana	175,875	-3.8	11.3	-4.2	11.7	85.4	85.0
Maryland	152,257	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.1	76.7	74.1
Mississippi	69,885	-4.7	9.9	-6.8	9.5	86.1	83.6
North Carolina	221,321	7.3	11.1	7.5	11.8	71.1	70.8
Oklahoma	117,368	-0.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	82.0	83.1
South Carolina	110,613	1.1	8.2	3.6	9.9	74.9	78.7
Tennessee	161,767	-1.3	8.7	-2.6	10.9	71.5	71.2
Texas	523,065	0.5	8.5	1.3	7.6	80.3	80.7
Virginia	216,001	9.5	7.0	7.9	6.0	79.8	75.7
West Virginia	82,069	-7.7	20.3	-6.8	18.5	88.1	87.7

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 22
Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Fall 1992					Percent Change	
	Enrollment	Percent Public	Percent Women	Percent of First-Time Students	Percent of Total Higher Education Enrollment	1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992
United States	5,666,070	96.2	57.8	49.0	39.2	-2.2	17.2
SREB States	1,700,850	97.2	58.7	45.5	38.8	4.2	20.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.0						
Alabama	82,120	95.9	57.6	52.5	35.6	29.0	25.7
Arkansas	20,609	92.5	63.4	26.1	21.2	8.8	7.6
Florida	332,133	98.3	58.8	58.9	53.7	10.0	24.1
Georgia	86,576	90.6	58.8	46.1	29.5	-20.6	48.4
Kentucky	52,472	91.4	64.5	38.7	27.9	10.1	35.2
Louisiana	28,504	97.6	63.8	21.9	13.9	6.9	58.1
Maryland	116,142	99.2	60.7	55.9	43.3	-8.3	11.8
Mississippi	53,869	95.6	58.7	65.7	43.5	-4.6	9.3
North Carolina	161,628	98.3	59.7	36.0	42.2	7.4	21.7
Oklahoma	64,481	95.4	57.4	55.2	35.4	4.8	3.3
South Carolina	60,179	97.2	59.2	43.5	35.1	-7.9	32.4
Tennessee	80,898	95.4	58.7	38.0	33.3	-5.5	41.3
Texas	415,213	98.9	56.5	52.8	44.2	4.9	13.7
Virginia	137,843	97.3	58.3	30.0	38.9	10.0	15.8
West Virginia	8,183	89.3	63.7	15.3	9.1	-5.6	-32.7

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 23

Enrollment in Predominantly and Historically Black Colleges

	Predominantly Black[1]			Historically Black[1]		
	Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1992	Percent Change		Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1992	Percent Change	
		1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992		1982 to 1986	1988 to 1992
United States	430,827	25.9	24.9	276,702	-1.6	29.9
SREB States	263,534	-2.9	27.9	238,181	-1.3	25.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	61.2			86.1		
Alabama	26,666	-7.0	23.5	25,845	-10.2	41.1
Arkansas	5,119	6.5	17.8	5,119	10.3	17.8
Florida	14,428	22.6	31.2	13,904	20.4	28.6
Georgia	32,309	5.4	42.8	21,329	-4.5	43.8
Kentucky	na	na	na	2,541	0.3	14.6
Louisiana	28,408	10.1	20.6	28,408	10.1	20.6
Maryland	36,000	-22.7	124.5	15,585	-2.0	39.2
Mississippi	15,239	-10.8	1.7	15,239	-7.4	1.7
North Carolina	29,749	1.0	14.1	29,749	6.4	21.6
Oklahoma	3,315	2.4	43.6	3,315	2.4	43.6
South Carolina	11,531	-30.8	14.1	10,807	2.1	30.8
Tennessee	19,690	-14.9	20.4	11,797	-15.7	0.1
Texas	19,798	18.5	17.0	25,964	-9.9	53.4
Virginia	21,282	2.3	5.8	20,855	-1.8	9.3
West Virginia	na	na	na	7,724	-2.5	10.4

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 24

Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Fall 1992	Percent First-Time Students		Percent Foreign National Students		Percent Increase 1982 to 1992		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Total	Public	1982	1992	1982	1992
United States	12,491,475	18.2	17.4	1.8	2.1	22.4	26.9	81.1	86.5	78.5	81.4
SREB States	3,837,468	18.1	17.0	1.5	1.5	35.5	39.2	81.6	87.5	84.0	86.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.7										
Alabama	206,607	21.8	20.6	1.3	1.3	38.6	42.1	88.9	89.6	87.3	89.5
Arkansas	88,393	21.8	21.1	1.7	1.4	29.1	32.4	89.3	90.7	84.8	86.9
Florida	552,553	15.0	13.1	2.4	2.1	54.2	61.4	82.1	89.4	81.4	85.3
Georgia	251,253	21.9	22.4	1.4	1.4	56.1	63.5	81.1	85.7	77.3	80.9
Kentucky	164,788	18.8	18.0	0.7	1.0	41.2	51.2	80.9	87.5	78.5	84.1
Louisiana	173,861	17.6	18.3	2.0	1.2	20.4	21.0	81.8	85.1	88.4	88.9
Maryland	224,927	12.7	14.3	1.2	2.0	11.0	10.1	86.5	83.8	90.1	89.4
Mississippi	111,510	26.8	23.3	0.7	0.8	18.1	17.7	89.1	90.1	89.8	89.5
North Carolina	345,470	19.6	15.9	0.7	0.9	42.1	50.2	80.8	90.1	78.7	83.2
Oklahoma	155,758	17.0	19.5	1.6	2.4	19.0	21.7	77.8	85.5	86.3	88.3
South Carolina	148,044	23.0	20.4	0.7	0.8	26.0	35.6	85.9	86.4	78.1	84.0
Tennessee	213,672	18.0	16.7	1.3	1.0	23.9	29.9	85.3	87.9	76.5	80.2
Texas	820,888	17.8	15.5	1.6	1.6	34.9	37.5	80.2	87.5	88.6	90.2
Virginia	302,927	15.8	14.9	1.2	1.1	54.3	55.8	69.9	85.5	83.7	84.5
West Virginia	76,817	20.6	22.2	1.1	1.4	12.0	13.7	82.8	85.1	84.9	86.2

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 25

Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Fall 1992	Percent First-Time Students		Percent Foreign National Students		Percent Change 1982 to 1992		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Total	Public	1982	1992	1982	1992
United States	1,667,167	21.4	21.6	10.3	11.0	25.4	20.7	10.6	11.5	65.7	63.3
SREB States	468,130	21.0	21.6	8.7	10.2	33.3	29.2	10.1	10.7	82.0	79.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	28.1										
Alabama	20,541	21.2	23.8	8.6	10.1	42.7	40.4	8.6	8.9	95.0	93.4
Arkansas	7,330	27.8	26.8	4.9	6.8	17.1	20.2	8.2	7.5	94.8	97.4
Florida	57,048	16.9	16.6	8.1	9.4	53.8	49.0	8.5	9.2	66.4	64.4
Georgia	32,935	20.6	23.2	9.5	8.5	32.5	25.8	12.5	11.2	82.7	78.5
Kentucky	18,537	14.3	15.9	3.7	6.4	13.3	15.8	11.4	9.8	86.0	87.9
Louisiana	24,599	18.8	21.5	10.4	13.1	-5.0	-4.5	14.7	12.0	81.7	82.1
Maryland	39,623	19.5	18.7	9.2	10.3	50.2	56.4	11.3	14.8	58.0	60.4
Mississippi	10,444	32.5	19.9	11.0	12.9	12.2	10.9	8.8	8.4	85.9	84.9
North Carolina	31,895	25.4	25.3	7.9	9.0	43.8	37.8	7.4	8.3	83.8	80.3
Oklahoma	22,772	21.7	19.0	10.9	14.4	48.4	45.6	9.1	12.5	86.9	85.3
South Carolina	20,974	20.8	17.5	6.8	8.7	66.8	73.2	9.2	12.2	88.9	92.4
Tennessee	23,750	15.8	25.7	7.8	8.0	21.6	13.2	9.7	9.8	83.4	77.6
Texas	100,669	23.3	24.3	10.7	13.6	21.1	16.7	11.0	10.7	84.3	81.2
Virginia	44,937	23.8	23.6	6.5	6.8	65.8	51.6	9.6	12.7	90.8	83.0
West Virginia	12,076	11.2	17.0	6.4	5.4	12.5	11.5	12.9	13.4	97.8	96.8

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1988, and 1992

TABLE 26

Enrollment at the First Professional Level[1]

	Fall 1992	Percent First-Time Students		Percent Change 1982 to 1992		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Total	Public	1982	1992	1982	1992
United States	280,716	30.1	30.0	0.1	-4.1	2.2	1.9	40.9	39.2
SREB States	81,594	29.3	28.9	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	56.2	55.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.1								
Alabama	3,389	30.1	27.0	3.3	-2.2	2.0	1.5	69.0	65.4
Arkansas	1,712	32.3	30.4	26.6	26.6	1.8	1.8	100.0	100.0
Florida	8,684	30.2	30.5	40.0	12.0	1.4	1.4	46.8	37.4
Georgia	8,974	27.4	27.4	24.0	59.4	3.6	3.1	29.8	38.4
Kentucky	4,995	30.1	28.1	-2.6	-11.2	3.6	2.7	64.9	59.2
Louisiana	5,919	31.5	30.8	11.8	-7.1	3.0	2.9	54.3	45.1
Maryland	3,849	27.5	26.4	9.4	-0.9	1.5	1.4	86.0	77.9
Mississippi	1,800	27.5	32.6	6.8	-13.1	1.6	1.5	82.0	66.7
North Carolina	6,088	29.3	29.6	3.5	11.2	2.0	1.6	38.8	41.7
Oklahoma	3,575	28.5	29.5	-9.6	0.7	2.4	2.0	53.1	59.1
South Carolina	2,425	19.7	18.6	-9.9	-4.8	2.0	1.4	71.1	75.1
Tennessee	5,548	35.4	31.3	-7.9	-9.2	3.0	2.3	47.0	46.4
Texas	16,969	28.5	28.9	-9.9	-0.4	2.5	1.8	52.7	58.3
Virginia	6,308	30.5	29.7	16.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	75.5	66.1
West Virginia	1,359	25.7	28.8	-0.7	-0.7	1.7	1.5	100.0	100.0

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1988, and 1992.

TABLE 27

Part-Time Enrollment

	Fall 1992	Percent Change 1982 to 1986	Percent Change 1988 to 1992	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1982	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1992	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1982	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1992
United States	6,304,604	3.6	12.3	29.5	30.7	61.1	63.5
SREB States	1,796,915	9.1	15.1	26.7	28.9	54.7	60.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	28.5						
Alabama	75,675	10.8	17.5	25.6	27.1	37.3	43.1
Arkansas	28,897	19.3	18.5	22.3	24.2	45.8	50.1
Florida	319,678	17.6	21.6	35.2	35.6	60.4	65.6
Georgia	99,042	0.6	27.7	26.0	27.8	47.0	48.0
Kentucky	67,163	9.0	17.1	29.9	29.4	40.6	51.9
Louisiana	60,458	-18.8	27.0	30.1	25.0	50.6	57.6
Maryland	144,151	2.3	7.5	38.2	40.5	69.6	71.1
Mississippi	29,920	-0.4	15.4	22.8	19.3	25.9	30.5
North Carolina	146,951	24.1	18.3	20.9	23.1	50.1	59.2
Oklahoma	65,895	6.0	-12.5	—	29.5	—	48.5
South Carolina	61,053	7.2	28.0	23.0	24.8	38.1	55.7
Tennessee	86,381	3.9	25.4	23.9	25.5	53.3	55.8
Texas	427,404	7.1	11.1	29.5	31.0	65.6	63.9
Virginia	154,924	22.7	11.9	23.5	26.3	67.4	71.1
West Virginia	29,323	-11.3	6.4	33.8	31.4	59.0	43.7

"—" indicates data were not available

TABLE 27 (cont.)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent Public		Percent Women		
1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	
36.2	42.2	63.4	60.2	84.5	84.9	55.9	58.9	United States
32.9	39.3	64.9	60.3	91.4	91.2	56.9	59.3	SREB States
26.0	30.9	63.3	58.0	93.3	94.6	53.2	57.6	Alabama
22.5	26.7	70.9	69.6	94.5	95.6	61.1	63.3	Arkansas
44.0	51.2	62.6	63.8	89.3	89.5	56.7	58.7	Florida
26.9	32.7	60.0	49.2	88.3	88.8	55.6	59.7	Georgia
25.6	32.7	72.0	68.0	85.6	89.8	61.6	64.7	Kentucky
25.3	26.4	71.9	57.4	89.5	89.1	59.7	63.2	Louisiana
50.3	51.9	69.5	68.8	89.1	87.1	59.1	60.5	Maryland
20.0	22.0	65.0	50.4	87.5	87.8	60.5	62.4	Mississippi
24.4	37.1	60.2	58.4	93.1	92.5	56.5	59.3	North Carolina
—	32.5	—	66.5	90.8	92.5	57.6	57.4	Oklahoma
22.2	31.7	71.6	66.3	89.9	92.5	54.3	63.2	South Carolina
27.9	33.8	67.8	57.9	90.7	90.6	57.2	58.9	Tennessee
39.5	45.2	61.2	54.4	93.6	93.9	54.3	57.3	Texas
27.5	41.7	64.2	62.9	95.7	89.9	59.3	58.6	Virginia
30.9	26.4	77.2	74.4	89.2	91.4	62.7	65.4	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1990.

TABLE 28

Enrollment of Women

	Fall 1992	Percent Change 1982 to 1986	Percent Change 1988 to 1992	Percent Public 1982	Percent Public 1992	Percent of Total Enrollment 1982	Percent of Total Enrollment 1992
United States	7,943,264	5.2	12.9	78.8	79.2	50.8	55.0
SREB States	2,434,987	6.0	16.3	84.8	85.8	52.0	55.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.7						
Alabama	126,813	9.5	20.3	86.0	89.1	51.8	55.0
Arkansas	55,665	9.6	17.0	86.3	88.5	52.6	57.1
Florida	343,224	13.8	22.2	86.4	85.0	52.1	55.5
Georgia	162,785	0.9	32.3	79.4	80.2	51.3	55.5
Kentucky	109,978	5.1	20.3	81.7	84.3	53.5	58.4
Louisiana	116,450	-1.0	20.5	86.6	87.4	51.7	57.0
Maryland	152,943	0.1	9.6	87.5	85.2	55.5	57.0
Mississippi	69,348	-3.6	8.4	88.1	88.2	53.4	56.0
North Carolina	215,669	11.8	16.1	78.4	83.1	52.8	56.2
Oklahoma	99,077	4.6	5.5	86.3	88.7	50.4	54.4
South Carolina	97,770	5.1	18.2	77.1	85.1	51.2	57.0
Tennessee	133,544	0.3	20.3	76.9	80.0	51.7	55.0
Texas	504,067	5.2	12.7	88.5	89.6	49.9	53.7
Virginia	197,645	12.0	9.9	87.4	83.6	54.6	55.8
West Virginia	50,009	-3.2	12.0	85.8	87.4	53.3	55.4

TABLE 28 (cont.)

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional[1] Enrollment		
1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	
38.7	41.2	48.6	55.5	39.1	53.8	31.1	40.0	United States
36.4	41.0	50.3	56.0	42.9	54.5	31.9	38.3	SREB States
27.5	37.3	51.1	55.2	47.5	55.4	29.1	39.1	Alabama
18.2	23.5	50.3	57.1	49.9	61.1	26.4	44.0	Arkansas
55.0	56.9	50.0	56.1	36.2	52.3	32.8	41.7	Florida
22.1	31.3	50.6	56.0	45.5	57.0	27.0	38.0	Georgia
18.4	30.8	51.7	58.8	49.2	60.9	25.9	35.7	Kentucky
8.5	15.6	48.9	57.6	48.7	57.8	30.2	35.2	Louisiana
46.7	46.1	53.2	57.8	42.0	53.8	34.0	42.5	Maryland
39.6	45.6	53.1	56.9	42.0	50.8	24.1	31.1	Mississippi
41.0	44.7	49.3	56.6	43.4	55.4	29.3	40.7	North Carolina
36.4	37.4	49.8	55.0	51.0	53.0	28.6	37.7	Oklahoma
29.0	36.4	49.1	56.4	38.4	64.0	24.3	32.8	South Carolina
27.6	35.5	50.9	55.5	36.1	54.1	24.1	37.6	Tennessee
42.2	46.5	49.7	54.5	42.1	50.1	28.6	37.4	Texas
40.2	40.6	50.4	56.3	37.0	54.4	33.1	40.2	Virginia
13.8	10.4	48.5	54.5	53.6	63.3	27.8	37.4	West Virginia

[1]"First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1992. National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

TABLE 29

Enrollment of Black Students

	Fall 1992	Percent Increase 1982 to 1992	Percent Women 1992	Percent of Total Enrollment (All Races)		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
				1982	1992	1982	1992
United States	1,388,902	25.9	61.5	8.8	9.6	9.4	10.2
SREB States	651,398	38.0	62.0	13.6	14.8	14.7	15.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	46.9						
Alabama	49,466	38.6	60.3	21.3	21.5	22.4	22.6
Arkansas	14,014	29.5	62.8	14.1	14.4	14.9	15.1
Florida	72,750	83.6	62.6	9.1	11.8	9.8	12.3
Georgia	65,261	80.7	61.9	18.7	22.3	19.6	23.9
Kentucky	12,026	26.1	58.5	7.4	6.4	7.2	6.8
Louisiana	50,181	29.9	64.5	22.5	24.6	23.2	26.6
Maryland	51,623	32.5	63.1	16.3	19.2	17.9	20.8
Mississippi	34,496	11.6	62.1	28.7	27.9	30.5	29.3
North Carolina	71,533	28.8	62.0	18.0	18.7	20.3	19.6
Oklahoma	12,843	28.6	57.7	6.1	7.1	6.7	7.5
South Carolina	36,268	29.9	65.0	19.8	21.2	21.7	23.0
Tennessee	35,459	22.0	61.9	14.1	14.6	15.2	15.3
Texas	89,213	33.1	60.6	8.9	9.5	9.3	10.1
Virginia	52,881	35.0	62.6	13.7	14.9	16.0	16.0
West Virginia	3,384	6.5	48.4	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

TABLE 29 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment[1]		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges[2]		Percent in Historically Black Colleges[2]		
1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	
5.2	5.6	4.6	6.5	41.4	42.7	25.9	24.1	15.0	16.3	United States
8.7	8.3	5.4	8.3	37.3	39.2	35.8	33.7	31.2	30.2	SREB States
12.9	12.1	5.1	8.5	40.8	35.9	51.8	46.1	46.0	44.8	Alabama
7.7	7.0	4.4	6.4	20.6	22.4	29.3	30.5	25.9	30.5	Arkansas
5.5	7.5	3.2	7.2	55.8	53.1	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.1	Florida
12.5	13.0	8.8	11.0	21.0	32.7	42.3	41.1	36.3	30.3	Georgia
3.4	3.3	2.3	3.4	29.1	31.4	na	na	9.4	10.5	Kentucky
17.7	13.6	6.3	9.7	11.9	13.8	47.7	53.1	47.7	53.1	Louisiana
8.6	10.8	8.2	14.0	39.6	47.0	40.3	49.8	22.1	24.4	Maryland
19.8	16.5	4.0	6.2	37.8	40.3	51.1	42.1	50.1	42.1	Mississippi
9.4	9.8	7.8	10.1	43.7	42.9	38.0	34.4	35.0	34.4	North Carolina
13.8	4.3	2.8	3.6	40.9	36.7	18.6	13.2	18.6	13.2	Oklahoma
10.3	9.8	4.0	6.1	36.9	40.9	39.4	30.1	25.7	28.5	South Carolina
8.3	8.2	11.6	15.5	30.9	35.2	43.1	37.8	30.0	24.9	Tennessee
4.8	5.1	3.8	5.9	48.9	48.5	19.1	19.0	19.1	20.6	Texas
8.3	8.3	3.7	8.6	37.3	36.9	40.3	35.0	40.3	34.5	Virginia
2.7	2.1	1.0	2.9	12.0	8.7	na	na	27.2	24.0	West Virginia

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

[2] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982 and 1992.

TABLE 30

Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Total Hispanic Enrollment Fall 1992	Percent Increase 1982 to 1992	Percent Women	Percent of Total Enrollment (All Races)		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
			1992	1982	1992	1982	1992
United States	951,677	41.5	55.3	5.3	6.6	5.7	7.1
SREB States	277,236	87.5	55.1	4.3	6.3	4.4	6.7
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.1						
Alabama	1,428	110.3	48.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Arkansas	511	65.9	56.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Florida	75,270	83.7	55.6	9.4	12.2	10.0	12.6
Georgia	3,838	133.2	50.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.3
Kentucky	977	91.6	49.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Louisiana	4,348	42.5	51.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2
Maryland	5,229	72.1	53.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.0
Mississippi	454	73.9	50.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
North Carolina	3,552	124.1	49.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9
Oklahoma	3,292	93.4	50.5	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.9
South Carolina	1,310	92.4	52.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
Tennessee	1,969	142.5	47.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8
Texas	168,644	87.2	55.6	11.9	18.0	12.6	19.4
Virginia	5,963	165.7	52.9	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.8
West Virginia	451	67.0	46.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5

TABLE 30 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment[1]		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		
1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	
2.9	3.3	3.4	4.3	48.0	56.8	United States
2.6	3.4	2.5	4.3	52.0	53.0	SREB States
0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	19.7	24.5	Alabama
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	18.2	22.5	Arkansas
5.3	7.8	6.6	13.1	59.8	59.4	Florida
1.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	23.1	27.9	Georgia
0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	16.9	30.9	Kentucky
1.5	1.6	1.6	3.4	15.7	22.9	Louisiana
1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	42.6	46.6	Maryland
0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	36.4	42.7	Mississippi
0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	41.4	40.5	North Carolina
0.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	41.3	33.5	Oklahoma
0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	50.1	39.5	South Carolina
0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	27.8	25.3	Tennessee
6.7	8.2	6.0	8.9	51.9	53.6	Texas
0.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	47.9	47.8	Virginia
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	8.5	6.2	West Virginia

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics' data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1982 and 1992.

TABLE 31

Medical School Enrollment

	American Medical Association Sanctioned Colleges								Osteopathic		
	Total		Women		First-Year Students[1]		Physicians in Residency Training[2]				
	1993-94	Percent Change 1983-84 to 1993-94	1993-94	Percent Change 1983-84 to 1993-94	1993-94	Percent Change 1983-84 to 1993-94	1993-94	Percent Change 1983-84 to 1993-94	Total 1993-94	First-Year Students 1993-94	Percent Increase in Total 1983-84 to 1993-94
United States	66,453	-1.5	26,737	29.3	17,090	-0.5	72,483	39.1	7,822	2,162	44.1
SREB States	20,634	-2.4	7,794	33.0	5,483	0.6	21,833	54.7	1,509	411	58.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.1		29.2		32.1		30.1		19.3	19.0	
Alabama	956	5.3	318	45.9	243	10.5	928	44.8	na	na	na
Arkansas	566	4.2	213	97.2	150	2.0	454	49.3	na	na	na
Florida	1,430	-3.8	560	34.6	360	-1.4	2,161	110.2	514	145	414.0
Georgia	1,518	12.4	563	47.4	396	10.3	1,506	63.9	na	na	na
Kentucky	911	-4.4	341	13.3	246	-8.8	917	42.2	na	na	na
Louisiana	1,704	-1.2	628	30.6	440	1.1	1,297	21.3	na	na	na
Maryland	1,728	-0.9	637	31.6	464	6.2	2,569	204.7	na	na	na
Mississippi	390	-32.8	110	-22.5	106	-23.7	266	3.5	na	na	na
North Carolina	1,802	1.3	722	34.2	469	2.0	2,246	65.4	na	na	na
Oklahoma	586	-33.8[3]	208	-6.7	153	-32.6	486	6.3	310	89	19.2
South Carolina	825	-1.0	287	39.3	227	-1.7	714	-9.4	na	na	na
Tennessee	1,523	-16.1	623	26.9	447	-2.4	1,681	33.1	na	na	na
Texas	4,522	0.2	1,702	29.1	1,200	0.9	4,668	51.6	424	107	16.8
Virginia	1,619	6.5	664	60.4	426	2.9	1,592	32.7	na	na	na
West Virginia	554	7.2	218	56.8	156	10.6	348	33.3	261	70	15.0

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no osteopathic medical school in the state.

[1]Includes students repeating the first year.

[2]The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of United States medical schools.

[3]Oral Roberts University School of Medicine closed in 1989-90.

SOURCES: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 252, No. 12 (1984) and Vol. 272, No. 9 (1994); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, *1994 Annual Statistical Report* (1994); *College Information: Entering Class 1993* (1993) and *1994* (1994).

TABLE 32

Nursing School Enrollment

	Admissions to Registered Nursing Programs		Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs				Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs	
					Percent of Total			
	1992	Percent Change 1982 to 1992	Total 1992	Percent Change 1982 to 1992	Black	Hispanic	1992	Percent Increase 1982 to 1992
United States	122,656	6.4	257,983	6.6	8.6	3.0	28,370	66.8
SREB States	45,062	27.1	92,816	25.0	11.4	3.0	8,650	93.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	36.7		36.0				30.5	
Alabama	3,108	12.9	6,982	26.1	16.2	0.3	455	24.0
Arkansas	1,821	27.8	3,734	53.4	8.5	0.5	214	98.1
Florida	4,688	12.2	8,166	13.5	15.2	7.2	1,049	281.5
Georgia	3,003	36.1	5,785	41.5	13.9	0.7	659	141.4
Kentucky	2,729	47.2	5,914	74.2	2.0	0.2	427	281.3
Louisiana	2,970	61.6	10,336	134.9	12.4	2.0	338	55.0
Maryland	2,166	7.1	4,071	0.0	20.2	1.1	686	62.6
Mississippi	2,144	33.2	3,974	29.4	14.4	0.3	205	105.0
North Carolina	3,597	21.4	7,000	18.8	11.9	0.5	790	120.1
Oklahoma	1,761	33.7	3,363	35.6	4.7	1.1	181	19.1
South Carolina	1,742	28.5	4,026	55.3	12.6	0.6	405	110.9
Tennessee	3,191	-0.9	6,167	-3.2	8.6	1.4	649	200.5
Texas	7,851	57.1	14,360	28.6	8.3	10.7	1,795	66.0
Virginia	3,151	25.3	6,414	13.1	15.7	1.2	638	31.0
West Virginia	1,140	-5.6	2,524	-57.1	1.4	0.4	159	34.7

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review: 1992* (1992) and *1994* (1994)

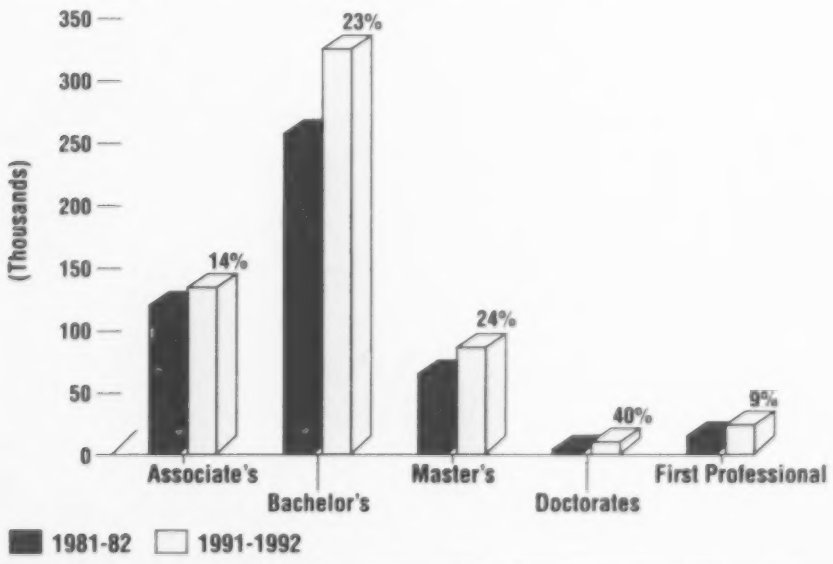
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

Associate's Degrees

From the early to the mid-1980s, the number of associate's degrees awarded declined about 6 percent nationally and in the SREB region. Then, from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the number earned nationally rose over 15 percent. In the SREB states, the increase was over 21 percent. And the percent earned by women rose from less than 54 percent to almost 62 percent. By the early 1990s, women earned over 65 percent of the associate's degrees in five SREB states (Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia).

From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the proportion of associate's degrees earned by black students decreased from slightly over 12 percent to slightly over 11 percent in the SREB region. Nationally, the proportion earned by black students held steady at 8 percent. Hispanic students now receive over 6 percent of the associate's degrees nationally and regionally, and they account for almost 11 percent in Florida and almost 17 percent in Texas.

Increases in Degrees Earned
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

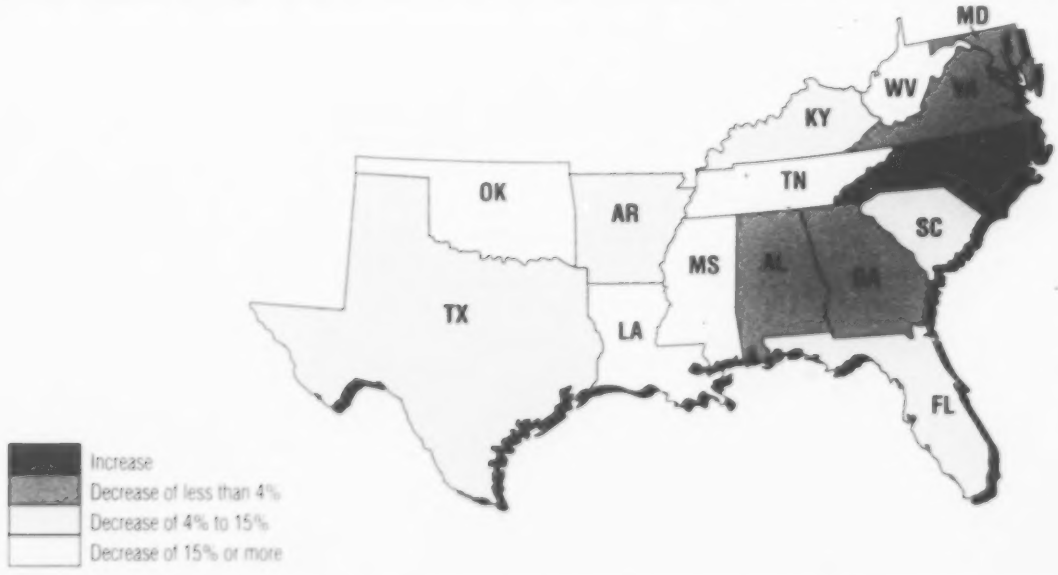
Bachelor's Degrees

Since the late 1980s, there have been over one million bachelor's degrees awarded nationwide each year. In the early 1990s, almost 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded—an increase from the mid-1980s of 16 percent. In the SREB region, the increase was almost 18 percent. Women earned more than 55 percent of bachelor's degrees in the region in the early 1990s compared to less than 50 percent in the early 1980s.

More black students earned bachelor's degrees in the early 1990s than in the mid-1980s. Nationally the number increased over 29 percent. In the SREB states, the number increased almost 27 percent. The share of bachelor's degrees earned by black students has also increased. Nationwide, in the early 1990s, black students earned almost 7 percent of the bachelor's degrees, compared to less than 6 percent in the mid-1980s. In the SREB region, the figure is up to almost 12 percent, compared to 10 percent in the mid-1980s. Almost half (48 percent) of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region were awarded by predominantly and historically black colleges and universities. By the early 1990s, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees increased to almost 5 percent nationally and to 4 percent in the SREB region.

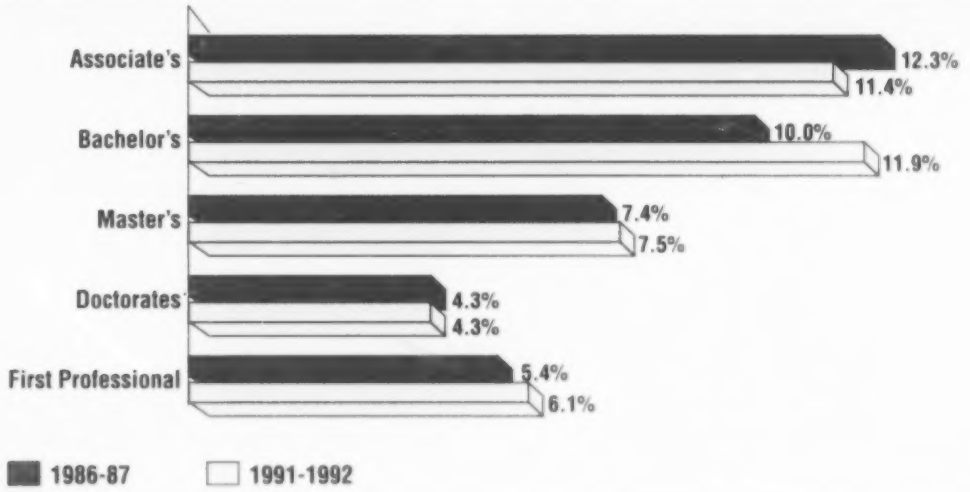
From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in the sciences and technologies declined almost 15 percent nationwide and almost 11 percent in the SREB region, reversing a long-standing trend. In allied health and health sciences, over the same period, there was a national decline of more than 4 percent but a regional increase of over 11 percent. Degrees in business and management continued to

Trends in Science and Technology Bachelor's Degrees SREB States, 1986-87 to 1991-92



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Percent of Degrees to Black Graduates
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

increase—over 5 percent nationally and almost 10 percent regionally—and they continue to account for about 25 percent of all bachelor's degrees. Recent changes in student preferences are likely to lead to declines in business degrees by the mid-1990s and to further increases in humanities and social sciences degrees.

Since the mid-1980s, there has been a resurgence of growth in bachelor's degrees in humanities (up over 41 percent regionally), in social and behavioral sciences (up almost 48 percent regionally), and in education (up almost 17 percent regionally).

Master's Degrees

The number of master's degrees awarded grew across the nation from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s. The growth rate in the SREB region (23 percent) was below the national growth rate (26 percent). Women's share of master's degrees continues to rise. Women earn almost 56 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 54 percent nationally.

Since the mid-1980s there has been significant growth in the number of black students earning master's degrees. Nationwide the increase was almost 34 percent. In the SREB region, almost 27 percent more black students earned master's. Black students receive almost 8 percent of the region's master's degrees and over 5 percent of those awarded in the United States. These proportions are up from the mid-1980s. Hispanic students earned about 3 percent of the master's degrees nationwide and in the SREB region.

The number of master's degrees earned in humanities, social and behavioral sciences, and education increased from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, after declines in the previous decade. Education remains the largest field of study for master's degrees by a significant margin—31 percent of the total in the region and 27 percent of the national total.

Doctoral Degrees

From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the number of doctoral degrees awarded increased over 19 percent nationally and almost 26 percent in the SREB region. By the early 1990s, women received over 38 percent of the doctorates in the region—up from less than one-third in the early 1980s.

In the early 1990s, over 1,200 black students earned doctoral degrees nationwide—an 18 percent increase from the mid-1980s. The number earned in the SREB region grew 25 percent to over 450, accounting for almost half of the total national growth. Black students earn less than 5 percent of all doctoral degrees.

By the early 1990s, students from foreign countries earned almost 27 percent of the doctoral degrees in the United States and 25 percent of those awarded in the SREB region. In some fields, such as engineering, over half of the doctoral degrees go to foreign students.

From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the number of doctorates earned in the humanities and in the social and behavioral sciences rose, in contrast to declines early in the 1980s. Although the number of doctoral degrees awarded in education remained about the same nationwide, they increased almost 6 percent in the SREB region. The number of doctorates nationwide in allied health and health sciences had the fastest growth rates—37 percent and 32 percent, respectively. In the SREB region the increases were greater—50 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Increases in the number of doctorates awarded in business and management were 13 percent nationally and almost 21 percent in the SREB region.

First Professional Degrees

In the early 1990s, the number of first professional degrees in such fields as law and medicine increased almost 3 percent nationally and 4 percent regionally when compared to the mid-1980s. By the early 1990s, women received just over 39 percent of first professional degrees nationally and 37 percent regionally. From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the number of first professional degrees awarded to black students increased almost 7 percent nationally and 16 percent in the SREB region. In the early 1990s, black graduates made up 5 percent of the degree recipients nationwide and over 6 percent in the SREB region.

TABLE 33

Degrees Conferred by Public Postsecondary Education Institutions

	1992-93				
	Associate's	Other Less Than Four-Year[1]	Bachelor's	Master's[2]	Doctoral
SREB States	129,982	103,677	268,877	81,198	8,810
Alabama	6,736	6,656	17,540	5,453	404
Arkansas	2,398	1,862	6,882	1,808	120
Florida	33,839	29,915	29,340	6,843	844
Georgia	6,172	7,916	18,946	7,061	679
Kentucky	4,884	3,228	11,562	3,410	246
Louisiana	2,374	15,404	14,486	3,362	278
Maryland	8,051	1,415	16,228	4,362	605
Mississippi	5,063	2,139	8,927	2,330	283
North Carolina	11,163	8,833	22,146	5,378	749
Oklahoma	5,842	313	12,416	3,472	381
South Carolina	5,112	2,911	11,826	3,981	386
Tennessee	5,416	5,888	13,737	7,847	447
Texas	22,121	12,530	53,865	16,281	2,255
Virginia	8,579	2,788	23,518	7,799	1,022
West Virginia	2,232	1,879	7,458	1,811	111

[1]Includes certificates requiring less than two years of study and certificates requiring two, but less than four, years of study.

[2]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange

TABLE 34

First Professional Degrees Conferred by Public Higher Education Institutions

	1992-93				
	Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First Professional[1]
SREB States	5,948	3,748	874	718	737
Alabama	169	231	44	85	40
Arkansas	254	195	0	0	0
Florida	539	208	62	74	66
Georgia	354	162	41	70	33
Kentucky	420	206	95	0	38
Louisiana	325	257	32	56	36
Maryland	570	147	99	0	18
Mississippi	135	98	26	47	108
North Carolina	308	224	66	74	14
Oklahoma	211	119	44	64	107
South Carolina	254	193	38	0	30
Tennessee	258	334	69	52	72
Texas	1,251	969	151	120	115
Virginia	784	290	78	76	0
West Virginia	116	115	29	0	60

[1]Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, and podiatry.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange

TABLE 35

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1991-92			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	508,704	208,856	299,848	-6.1	15.4	53.8	56.4	58.9
SREB States	146,064	56,098	89,966	-6.0	21.2	53.6	58.1	61.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	28.7	26.9	30.0					
Alabama	7,257	2,591	4,666	23.4	16.8	68.4	56.9	64.3
Arkansas	2,592	786	1,806	11.7	14.5	54.9	60.6	69.7
Florida	39,062	16,132	22,930	-20.5	32.9	55.0	54.4	58.7
Georgia	8,480	3,209	5,271	-5.3	26.0	54.3	60.1	62.2
Kentucky	5,930	1,811	4,119	-7.6	15.1	59.7	63.3	69.5
Louisiana	2,660	973	1,687	14.6	2.2	58.8	56.9	63.4
Maryland	8,166	3,068	5,098	-0.8	14.5	61.6	63.3	62.4
Mississippi	5,431	1,778	3,653	-16.0	25.4	57.9	63.9	67.3
North Carolina	11,865	4,100	7,765	-6.7	11.3	56.9	63.2	65.4
Oklahoma	6,175	2,289	3,886	10.6	15.7	48.2	50.5	62.9
South Carolina	6,191	2,521	3,670	-13.8	29.9	52.4	60.8	59.3
Tennessee	6,661	2,700	3,961	-14.5	19.6	55.2	64.7	59.5
Texas	23,056	9,594	13,462	8.1	10.8	49.8	54.0	58.4
Virginia	9,735	3,591	6,144	-0.1	38.3	54.5	59.8	63.1
West Virginia	2,803	955	1,848	7.1	9.4	63.6	65.2	65.9

[1]Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1981-82, 1986-87, and 1991-92; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1989* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 36

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1991-92			Percent Change in Total 1986-87 to 1991-92	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[3]	
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions		1986-87	1991-92
United States	38,721	17.4	3.5	14.4	8.0	8.0
SREB States	16,490	16.3	6.6	13.0	12.3	11.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	42.6					
Alabama	1,242	33.5	29.1	-14.5	23.5	17.3
Arkansas	239	5.4	5.4	-20.1	14.7	9.7
Florida	2,926	0.3	0.3	40.3	7.4	7.6
Georgia	1,566	27.3	0.0	39.2	16.9	18.6
Kentucky	306	na	5.2	16.8	5.1	5.2
Louisiana	564	27.7	27.7	-8.4	23.7	21.7
Maryland	1,140	53.9	0.0	13.1	14.1	14.0
Mississippi	1,245	20.9	20.9	11.6	25.7	23.0
North Carolina	1,419	4.2	1.4	-10.2	14.8	12.0
Oklahoma	378	0.0	0.0	40.0	5.1	6.1
South Carolina	1,156	21.2	6.2	7.0	22.7	19.1
Tennessee	794	25.4	8.7	7.9	13.2	12.3
Texas	2,169	1.6	3.3	-2.5	10.7	9.5
Virginia	1,250	20.6	2.5	89.7	9.7	12.8
West Virginia	96	na	15.6	21.5	3.1	3.5

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

[2]"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[3]These percentages are calculated from the total of associate's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

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TABLE 37

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[2] 1986-87	1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[2] 1986-87	1991-92
United States	30,253	5.4	6.2	8,027	1.1	1.7
SREB States	8,770	6.0	6.1	1,644	1.4	1.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.0			20.5		
Alabama	33	0.3	0.5	24	1.0	0.3
Arkansas	14	0.6	0.6	8	1.2	0.3
Florida	4,110	9.9	10.7	786	2.7	2.0
Georgia	112	1.3	1.3	101	2.1	1.2
Kentucky	24	0.4	0.4	15	0.4	0.3
Louisiana	64	3.5	2.5	8	0.8	0.3
Maryland	106	1.2	1.3	87	1.1	1.1
Mississippi	19	1.3	0.4	12	0.1	0.2
North Carolina	75	0.5	0.6	146	0.5	1.2
Oklahoma	90	1.3	1.5	52	1.7	0.8
South Carolina	48	2.8	0.8	39	0.3	0.6
Tennessee	66	0.5	1.0	24	0.3	0.4
Texas	3,837	17.3	16.9	237	1.3	1.0
Virginia	165	1.0	1.7	74	0.7	0.8
West Virginia	7	0.2	0.3	31	0.9	1.1

[1]Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

[2]These percentages are calculated from the total of associate's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 38

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Decrease 1986-87 to 1991-92
United States	158,676	36.2	251,901	36.8	199,655	-14.7
SREB States	38,475	41.2	70,131	47.5	57,410	-10.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	24.2		27.8		28.8	
Alabama	1,552	44.1	3,228	43.0	3,650	-1.9
Arkansas	670	35.5	1,252	80.1	1,309	-4.0
Florida	4,596	56.0	8,098	52.0	6,007	-12.6
Georgia	2,573	45.1	4,378	40.5	4,541	-2.0
Kentucky	1,411	40.3	2,794	45.4	2,361	-7.5
Louisiana	2,303	26.0	3,200	46.9	2,883	-28.2
Maryland	2,412	19.7	5,039	56.2	3,320	-0.4
Mississippi	713	37.9	1,632	41.3	1,713	-20.2
North Carolina	3,858	42.8	8,337	37.2	5,329	3.2
Oklahoma	1,326	37.0	2,385	35.2	2,383	-23.2
South Carolina	2,045	29.0	3,039	47.4	2,353	-8.9
Tennessee	2,141	23.5	3,942	31.6	3,446	-17.4
Texas	7,117	54.9	13,030	57.3	11,675	-13.7
Virginia	5,064	59.3	8,414	51.6	5,304	-2.2
West Virginia	694	61.0	1,363	44.5	1,136	-26.5

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: **humanities** (foreign languages and literature, English language, literature, and letters, liberal arts, general studies, and humanities, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); **social and behavioral sciences** (area, ethnic, and cultural studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public administration and services, and social sciences and history); **sciences and technologies** (agribusiness, agricultural production, and agricultural sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs, computer and information sciences, engineering, engineering-related technologies, life and biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, precision production); **business and management** (business management and administrative services, marketing operations and distribution, and transportation and moving); **education** (all sub-fields); **allied health and health sciences** (all sub-fields). Awards in communications, communications technologies, consumer, personal, and miscellaneous services, industrial arts, military sciences, military technologies, multi-/interdisciplinary studies, parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness, law, library science, basic skills, citizenship and civic activities, health-related activities, and interpersonal skills and personal awareness were excluded.

TABLE 38 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	
259,845	5.4	108,006	20.2	61,720	-4.2	United States
84,439	9.7	38,070	16.7	19,339	11.3	SREB States
32.5		35.2		31.3		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
5,483	22.3	3,197	53.6	1,384	5.4	Alabama
2,053	8.2	1,763	23.8	612	32.2	Arkansas
12,708	30.0	5,190	88.7	1,726	7.0	Florida
6,265	16.8	2,996	46.2	1,178	10.1	Georgia
2,883	1.7	2,250	43.7	996	10.1	Kentucky
3,792	-8.7	2,263	16.5	1,511	18.7	Louisiana
3,573	3.7	1,414	49.0	1,121	8.6	Maryland
2,868	3.2	1,748	26.5	788	10.2	Mississippi
6,728	13.8	3,186	37.3	1,538	4.3	North Carolina
3,751	1.5	2,743	12.6	1,083	28.6	Oklahoma
4,096	13.4	1,576	10.0	602	-21.3	South Carolina
4,746	0.7	2,447	28.3	1,103	20.7	Tennessee
17,113	1.9	3,753	-48.4	3,651	18.5	Texas
6,441	14.2	2,293	27.5	1,336	2.5	Virginia
1,939	3.0	1,251	-4.6	710	16.2	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 39

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1991-92			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	1,150,072	525,395	624,677	2.8	16.0	50.5	52.3	54.3
SREB States	335,118	150,166	184,952	4.8	17.7	48.7	52.4	55.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.1	28.6	29.6					
Alabama	19,628	8,767	10,861	-3.9	22.9	50.7	52.9	55.3
Arkansas	8,133	3,528	4,605	-2.9	15.6	51.4	51.9	56.6
Florida	41,090	19,033	22,057	10.1	30.7	46.3	50.4	53.7
Georgia	23,493	10,401	13,092	10.3	23.0	51.4	53.7	55.7
Kentucky	13,861	5,991	7,870	1.0	18.4	52.2	53.8	56.8
Louisiana	16,985	7,327	9,658	5.9	4.7	50.7	51.1	56.9
Maryland	20,324	8,819	11,505	-2.3	21.3	50.7	55.2	56.6
Mississippi	10,054	4,120	5,934	6.9	9.6	54.6	53.4	59.0
North Carolina	30,826	13,643	17,183	3.3	23.7	53.4	54.0	55.7
Oklahoma	14,542	6,645	7,897	11.3	7.4	48.8	49.2	54.3
South Carolina	14,219	6,241	7,978	8.3	13.3	51.6	53.2	56.1
Tennessee	19,139	8,738	10,401	-2.0	10.4	50.1	50.6	54.3
Texas	64,313	30,020	34,293	7.2	12.0	50.5	51.6	53.3
Virginia	30,320	13,026	17,294	5.4	26.3	54.3	55.5	57.0
West Virginia	8,191	3,867	4,324	0.7	9.0	49.2	50.3	52.8

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1981-82, 1986-87, and 1991-92; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1989* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office)

TABLE 40

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1991-92					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[1] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[1] Institutions	Percent Increase in Total 1986-87 to 1991-92	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[2]	
					1986-87	1991-92
United States	71,311	29.6	27.6	29.4	5.6	6.9
SREB States	36,047	47.8	47.6	26.9	10.0	11.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	50.5					
Alabama	2,718	50.3	50.3	12.2	15.2	16.0
Arkansas	790	45.9	45.9	47.7	7.6	10.6
Florida	3,329	37.3	37.3	48.1	7.2	9.5
Georgia	3,784	53.7	48.6	44.4	13.7	17.7
Kentucky	563	na	17.2	20.3	4.0	4.7
Louisiana	3,303	63.5	63.5	18.6	17.2	20.9
Maryland	2,657	40.8	39.5	41.6	11.2	14.4
Mississippi	2,117	62.7	62.7	5.6	21.8	24.3
North Carolina	4,693	61.8	61.8	32.7	14.2	17.2
Oklahoma	704	22.7	22.7	15.8	4.5	5.2
South Carolina	2,094	47.9	47.9	12.2	14.9	15.9
Tennessee	1,773	36.5	36.5	12.5	9.1	10.3
Texas	3,743	26.9	26.9	21.3	5.4	6.3
Virginia	3,546	56.3	56.3	38.8	10.6	13.1
West Virginia	233	na	20.6	6.9	2.9	3.1

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[2] These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 39 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 41

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees[1]		Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees[1]	
		1986-87	1991-92		1986-87	1991-92
United States	53,007	3.9	4.7	28,547	2.9	2.5
SREB States	13,195	3.3	4.0	7,078	3.1	2.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	24.9			24.8		
Alabama	117	0.4	0.6	391	2.1	2.0
Arkansas	36	0.4	0.4	153	3.3	1.9
Florida	3,827	8.4	9.4	1,291	4.7	3.2
Georgia	274	1.0	1.2	383	2.3	1.6
Kentucky	82	0.4	0.6	196	1.1	1.4
Louisiana	288	1.9	1.7	383	6.4	2.3
Maryland	393	1.5	1.9	472	2.4	2.3
Mississippi	27	0.2	0.3	89	1.2	0.9
North Carolina	230	0.6	0.7	260	1.6	0.8
Oklahoma	201	0.8	1.4	575	5.8	4.0
South Carolina	63	0.5	0.4	172	1.4	1.2
Tennessee	153	0.5	0.8	219	2.1	1.2
Texas	7,110	8.9	11.1	1,894	4.1	3.0
Virginia	362	0.8	1.2	443	1.4	1.5
West Virginia	32	0.4	0.4	157	2.1	1.9

[1]These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 39 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 42

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1991-92			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	365,525	166,708	198,817	-2.4	26.2	50.8	52.9	54.4
SREB States	96,756	42,931	53,825	0.9	23.3	53.3	54.8	55.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	26.5	25.8	27.1					
Alabama	5,823	2,342	3,481	-16.3	43.1	53.9	59.1	59.8
Arkansas	1,818	740	1,078	3.6	-5.3	58.1	59.6	59.3
Florida	12,119	5,681	6,438	4.4	31.6	51.6	50.7	53.1
Georgia	7,830	3,235	4,595	-1.7	21.8	57.2	58.8	58.7
Kentucky	4,154	1,609	2,545	-18.6	22.6	61.6	60.3	61.3
Louisiana	4,367	1,842	2,525	4.5	8.4	57.6	53.6	57.8
Maryland	7,585	3,378	4,207	5.2	41.0	55.7	54.3	55.5
Mississippi	2,630	1,091	1,539	-15.8	21.9	62.1	53.3	58.5
North Carolina	6,833	2,956	3,877	4.7	17.1	58.3	57.6	56.7
Oklahoma	4,268	2,075	2,193	21.0	8.5	54.4	52.9	51.4
South Carolina	3,942	1,520	2,422	7.6	20.6	63.8	63.8	61.4
Tennessee	5,018	2,024	2,994	-7.8	23.8	59.2	58.1	59.7
Texas	19,816	9,784	10,032	6.8	14.7	50.5	50.5	50.6
Virginia	8,632	3,843	4,789	5.3	49.4	55.7	53.6	55.5
West Virginia	1,921	811	1,110	-14.7	9.4	57.0	59.5	57.8

[1]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1981-82, 1986-87, and 1991-92; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1989* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 43

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1991-92					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions	Percent Change in Total 1986-87 to 1991-92	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[3]	
					1986-87	1991-92
United States	18,084	16.2	14.6	33.6	4.7	5.2
SREB States	7,260	29.8	29.9	26.5	7.4	7.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	40.1					
Alabama	649	33.1	33.1	22.9	13.0	11.2
Arkansas	106	0.0	0.0	-13.8	6.4	5.8
Florida	858	9.0	9.0	62.5	5.8	7.1
Georgia	881	38.7	38.7	48.3	9.2	11.3
Kentucky	120	na	8.3	37.9	2.6	3.0
Louisiana	493	57.2	57.2	5.1	11.6	11.5
Maryland	612	38.7	38.7	57.3	7.2	8.1
Mississippi	451	41.7	41.7	10.5	18.9	17.1
North Carolina	534	41.9	41.9	-0.2	9.2	7.8
Oklahoma	173	4.0	4.0	30.1	3.4	4.0
South Carolina	301	15.9	15.9	-15.0	10.8	7.6
Tennessee	488	18.9	18.9	48.8	8.1	9.8
Texas	963	27.1	27.1	29.8	4.4	4.9
Virginia	591	31.8	31.8	22.1	8.4	6.8
West Virginia	40	na	0.0	2.6	2.2	2.1

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[2]"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[3]These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 42 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 44

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[2]		Number 1991-92	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[2]	
		1986-87	1991-92		1986-87	1991-92
United States	10,728	2.8	3.1	40,344	10.1	11.6
SREB States	2,693	2.4	2.8	9,155	9.4	9.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	25.1	22.7				
Alabama	50	0.4	0.9	499	5.4	8.6
Arkansas	26	0.4	1.4	79	4.0	4.3
Florida	857	5.2	7.1	1,040	9.5	8.7
Georgia	83	1.0	1.1	591	8.2	7.6
Kentucky	28	0.7	0.7	209	5.5	5.2
Louisiana	76	2.3	1.8	528	12.5	12.3
Maryland	81	1.5	1.1	759	10.5	10.1
Mississippi	9	0.4	0.3	165	7.0	6.3
North Carolina	43	0.7	0.6	508	5.6	7.4
Oklahoma	46	0.9	1.1	846	16.2	19.8
South Carolina	26	0.2	0.7	383	6.7	9.7
Tennessee	30	0.3	0.6	224	5.9	4.5
Texas	1,246	5.7	6.3	2,546	13.6	13.0
Virginia	80	0.8	0.9	645	6.7	7.5
West Virginia	12	0.3	0.6	133	7.3	6.9

[1]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[2]These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 42 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 45

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92
United States	29,725	21.1	48,454	21.8	57,171	9.2
SREB States	6,986	26.6	11,763	32.2	15,225	16.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	23.5	24.3	26.6	26.1	29.9	28.5
Alabama	200	57.5	681	41.9	779	41.4
Arkansas	96	-30.4	223	26.0	188	-47.3
Florida	511	41.6	1,290	34.4	1,662	29.7
Georgia	248	33.3	718	20.9	1,089	10.0
Kentucky	542	52.2	636	29.8	428	-5.9
Louisiana	522	61.6	657	31.1	646	-5.6
Maryland	615	44.7	1,353	36.8	1,463	44.6
Mississippi	151	54.1	273	20.8	395	-3.7
North Carolina	526	20.4	823	20.1	1,114	17.1
Oklahoma	219	36.0	662	47.1	674	22.8
South Carolina	294	10.1	355	44.3	532	16.9
Tennessee	378	17.4	562	18.6	673	9.1
Texas	1,606	-7.3	2,114	25.9	3,624	12.0
Virginia	965	95.7	1,198	53.2	1,654	29.6
West Virginia	113	20.2	218	30.5	304	23.1

[1]Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: **humanities** (foreign languages and literature, English language, literature, and letters, liberal arts, general studies, and humanities, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); **social and behavioral sciences** (area, ethnic, and cultural studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public administration and services, and social sciences and history); **sciences and technologies** (agribusiness, agricultural production, and agricultural sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs, computer and information sciences, engineering, engineering-related technologies, life and biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, precision production); **business and management** (business management and administrative services, marketing operations and distribution, and transportation and moving); **education** (all sub-fields); **allied health and health sciences** (all sub-fields). Awards in communications, communications technologies, consumer, personal, and miscellaneous services, industrial arts, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness, law, library science, basic skills, citizenship and civic activities, health-related activities, and interpersonal skills and personal awareness were excluded.

TABLE 45 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	
85,076	16.9	98,856	24.5	23,608	23.8	United States
22,188	38.0	29,585	11.1	6,723	34.6	SREB States
						SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
1,031	50.3	2,492	42.2	457	10.7	Alabama
300	76.5	820	-12.4	121	37.5	Arkansas
4,114	32.6	3,311	20.1	742	59.2	Florida
1,783	45.1	3,219	11.3	520	41.7	Georgia
338	7.0	1,754	18.6	233	52.3	Kentucky
825	19.9	1,161	-10.3	342	5.2	Louisiana
1,823	50.4	1,292	44.0	619	28.4	Maryland
456	43.4	1,149	24.2	157	45.4	Mississippi
1,595	54.1	1,826	-8.0	669	39.1	North Carolina
1,019	28.8	1,385	-16.7	186	17.0	Oklahoma
795	96.8	1,440	-8.6	354	64.7	South Carolina
835	39.2	2,049	21.1	322	30.9	Tennessee
5,259	26.6	4,685	5.7	1,298	23.3	Texas
1,739	48.9	2,245	43.0	585	69.1	Virginia
276	30.8	757	-1.8	118	25.5	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 46

Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92
United States	4,819	17.3	7,495	7.4	17,327	31.7
SREB States	1,052	20.0	1,658	18.9	4,343	44.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	21.8		22.1		25.1	
Alabama	13	116.7	46	64.3	175	69.9
Arkansas	2	100.0	12	-7.7	46	-8.0
Florida	85	26.9	287	14.8	381	42.7
Georgia	126	38.5	130	27.5	344	69.5
Kentucky	71	-32.4	47	38.2	105	50.0
Louisiana	72	60.0	51	27.5	200	65.3
Maryland	92	35.3	162	23.7	407	50.7
Mississippi	20	17.6	45	-6.3	82	13.9
North Carolina	96	-5.0	133	2.3	473	24.5
Oklahoma	25	38.9	55	3.8	158	27.4
South Carolina	42	90.9	34	100.0	162	43.4
Tennessee	81	55.8	121	7.1	243	73.6
Texas	253	5.4	307	10.8	1,083	38.1
Virginia	71	61.4	208	43.4	446	52.7
West Virginia	3	na	20	42.9	38	90.0

"na" indicates not applicable.

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: **humanities** (foreign languages and literature, English language, literature, and letters, liberal arts, general studies, and humanities, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); **social and behavioral sciences** (area, ethnic, and cultural studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public administration and services, and social sciences and history); **sciences and technologies** (agribusiness, agricultural production, and agricultural sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs, computer and information sciences, engineering, engineering-related technologies, life and biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, precision production); **business and management** (business management and administrative services, marketing operations and distribution, and transportation and moving); **education** (all sub-fields); **allied health and health sciences** (all sub-fields). Awards in communications, communications technologies, consumer, personal, and miscellaneous services, industrial arts, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness, law, library science, basic skills, citizenship and civic activities, health-related activities, and interpersonal skills and personal awareness were excluded.

TABLE 46 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	
1,242	13.3	6,864	-0.7	1,661	36.9	United States
475	20.6	2,421	5.8	592	49.9	SREB States
38.2		35.3		35.6		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
24	84.6	68	-29.2	46	53.3	Alabama
15	—	37	12.1	na	na	Arkansas
91	133.3	485	21.3	85	347.4	Florida
55	48.6	184	-10.7	29	123.1	Georgia
14	100.0	32	-13.5	41	95.2	Kentucky
25	31.6	50	-3.8	24	20.0	Louisiana
10	25.0	145	9.8	105	54.4	Maryland
27	17.4	119	13.3	3	-25.0	Mississippi
13	-27.8	151	30.2	47	74.1	North Carolina
15	50.0	125	4.2	10	-16.7	Oklahoma
20	-25.9	93	20.8	20	100.0	South Carolina
15	-51.6	254	12.4	15	114.3	Tennessee
121	1.7	460	-1.9	125	-8.1	Texas
28	47.4	174	4.2	33	135.7	Virginia
2	-77.8	44	-15.4	9	-35.7	West Virginia

"—" indicates a change of less than one percent.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 47

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1991-92			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	40,727	25,577	15,150	4.2	19.4	32.1	35.5	37.2
SREB States	10,756	6,660	4,096	11.6	25.9	32.6	36.9	38.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	26.4	26.0	27.0					
Alabama	374	239	135	1.5	34.1	38.2	41.2	36.1
Arkansas	112	75	37	-11.1	0.0	37.3	27.7	33.0
Florida	1,430	827	603	4.6	28.9	38.5	40.7	42.2
Georgia	880	550	330	13.7	34.6	33.2	37.8	37.5
Kentucky	311	195	116	17.1	10.7	21.3	24.6	37.3
Louisiana	423	272	151	14.9	40.5	32.1	38.5	35.7
Maryland	928	554	374	15.8	34.5	41.6	39.4	40.3
Mississippi	302	208	94	-2.9	11.0	31.4	33.5	31.1
North Carolina	923	571	352	7.7	17.1	32.4	36.2	38.1
Oklahoma	398	259	139	-3.9	16.4	33.7	40.1	34.9
South Carolina	374	226	148	28.5	40.6	31.4	33.5	39.6
Tennessee	741	413	328	-1.5	28.6	37.3	42.2	44.3
Texas	2,481	1,621	860	25.1	19.3	32.6	34.6	34.7
Virginia	963	587	376	19.7	40.2	28.9	36.0	39.0
West Virginia	116	63	53	-15.4	5.5	34.6	37.3	45.7

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1981-82, 1986-87, and 1991-92; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1989* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 48

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1991-92					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[1] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[1] Institutions	Percent Change in Total 1986-87 to 1991-92	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	
					1986-87	1991-92
United States	1,202	9.9	9.9	186	3.1	3.0
SREB States	455	15.2	15.2	91	4.3	4.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	37.9					
Alabama	11	0.0	0.0	-4	5.4	3.0
Arkansas	2	0.0	0.0	—	1.8	1.8
Florida	83	1.2	1.2	20	5.7	6.1
Georgia	62	51.6	51.6	-5	10.2	7.1
Kentucky	11	na	0.0	6	1.8	4.0
Louisiana	13	7.7	7.7	4	3.0	3.1
Maryland	41	12.2	12.2	14	3.9	4.5
Mississippi	24	16.7	16.7	4	7.4	7.9
North Carolina	27	0.0	0.0	—	3.4	2.9
Oklahoma	9	0.0	0.0	1	2.3	2.3
South Carolina	19	0.0	0.0	1	6.8	5.1
Tennessee	57	24.6	24.6	27	5.2	7.8
Texas	60	20.0	20.0	8	2.6	2.4
Virginia	30	0.0	0.0	11	2.8	3.1
West Virginia	6	na	0.0	4	1.8	5.2

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates an increase of less than one percent.

[1]"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutitons for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[2]These percentages are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 47 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 49

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total[1]		Number 1991-92	Percent of Total[1]	
		1986-87	1991-92		1986-87	1991-92
United States	864	2.8	2.2	10,649	19.4	26.8
SREB States	189	2.0	1.8	2,639	17.0	24.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	21.9			24.8		
Alabama	3	0.4	0.8	119	16.9	32.1
Arkansas	0	na	na	20	10.7	17.9
Florida	67	5.9	4.9	264	12.6	19.5
Georgia	8	0.6	0.9	234	18.8	26.7
Kentucky	1	0.7	0.4	76	13.2	27.4
Louisiana	7	1.7	1.7	124	19.4	29.3
Maryland	3	1.3	1.4	273	19.1	29.6
Mississippi	3	0.4	1.0	62	10.3	20.5
North Carolina	9	0.8	1.0	199	10.5	21.6
Oklahoma	3	1.8	0.8	99	20.8	24.9
South Carolina	3	0.4	0.8	94	18.8	25.1
Tennessee	6	0.7	0.8	112	10.9	15.3
Texas	61	3.1	2.5	705	22.9	28.7
Virginia	4	0.9	0.4	226	16.4	23.5
West Virginia	1	0.9	0.9	32	19.1	27.8

[1]These percentages are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 47 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 50

First Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1991-92			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	74,746	45,436	29,310	0.3	2.7	27.6	34.7	39.2
SREB States	20,547	12,947	7,600	4.4	4.0	24.4	33.1	37.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.5	28.5	25.9					
Alabama	850	548	302	-9.2	6.6	22.3	26.5	35.5
Arkansas	363	268	95	-16.5	13.8	23.0	29.2	26.2
Florida	2,312	1,313	999	19.5	9.8	31.0	37.8	43.2
Georgia	1,833	1,133	700	12.1	-7.9	22.7	32.3	38.2
Kentucky	896	578	318	-15.7	-19.5	20.0	28.7	35.5
Louisiana	1,562	1,052	510	-10.0	12.2	23.7	32.3	32.7
Maryland	946	530	416	-5.2	-2.3	27.2	36.8	44.0
Mississippi	513	362	151	-1.7	11.3	21.3	26.7	29.4
North Carolina	1,537	947	590	6.6	-5.1	25.6	35.7	38.4
Oklahoma	989	636	353	21.2	-1.0	22.8	30.8	35.7
South Carolina	621	413	208	7.0	-15.9	23.2	25.1	33.5
Tennessee	1,352	923	429	-14.5	3.6	20.5	27.2	31.7
Texas	4,817	3,060	1,757	-3.3	19.6	24.5	36.6	36.5
Virginia	1,627	958	669	5.1	1.9	27.6	34.9	41.1
West Virginia	329	226	103	-6.8	0.0	21.2	28.9	31.3

[1]Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1981-82, 1986-87, and 1991-92.

TABLE 51

First Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1991-92			Percent Change in Total 1986-87 to 1991-92	Percent of Total First Professional Degrees to Black Students[3]	
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions		1986-87	1991-92
United States	3,567	12.9	12.6	6.8	4.7	4.9
SREB States	1,241	26.8	26.8	16.0	5.4	6.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.8					
Alabama	60	51.7	51.7	114.3	3.5	7.1
Arkansas	14	0.0	0.0	—	4.4	3.9
Florida	99	9.1	9.1	76.8	2.7	5.0
Georgia	145	40.7	40.7	-7.6	7.9	7.9
Kentucky	23	0.0	0.0	-20.7	2.6	2.6
Louisiana	118	50.0	50.0	-5.6	9.0	7.6
Maryland	98	na	0.0	-3.9	10.5	10.4
Mississippi	27	0.0	0.0	17.4	5.0	5.3
North Carolina	132	37.1	37.1	4.8	7.8	8.6
Oklahoma	27	0.0	0.0	80.0	1.5	2.7
South Carolina	44	0.0	0.0	109.5	2.8	7.1
Tennessee	129	41.9	41.9	10.3	9.0	9.5
Texas	231	30.7	30.7	47.1	3.9	4.8
Virginia	87	0.0	0.0	-9.4	6.0	5.3
West Virginia	7	na	0.0	75.0	1.2	2.1

"na" indicates not applicable.

"—" indicates an increase of less than one percent.

[1]Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

[2]"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutitons for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[3]These percentages are calculated from the total of first professional degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 50 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

TABLE 52

First Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total 1986-87	Percent of Total 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent of Total 1986-87	Percent of Total 1991-92
United States	3,471	3.5	4.7	1,335	1.2	1.8
SREB States	777	3.0	3.8	285	0.8	1.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	22.4			21.3		
Alabama	10	0.4	1.2	4	0.1	0.5
Arkansas	0	na	na	0	na	na
Florida	244	9.1	12.4	13	0.5	0.7
Georgia	30	1.3	1.6	34	2.0	1.9
Kentucky	4	0.4	0.4	9	1.1	1.0
Louisiana	39	2.0	2.5	14	0.7	0.9
Maryland	11	1.2	1.2	8	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	2	0.4	0.4	7	0.9	1.4
North Carolina	11	0.6	0.7	54	0.4	3.5
Oklahoma	17	1.4	1.7	2	0.4	0.2
South Carolina	3	0.3	0.5	10	2.0	1.6
Tennessee	19	0.4	1.4	16	0.7	1.2
Texas	362	6.7	7.5	94	1.0	2.0
Virginia	22	0.9	1.4	17	0.6	1.0
West Virginia	3	0.6	0.9	3	0.3	0.9

"na" indicates not applicable

[1]Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1991-92.

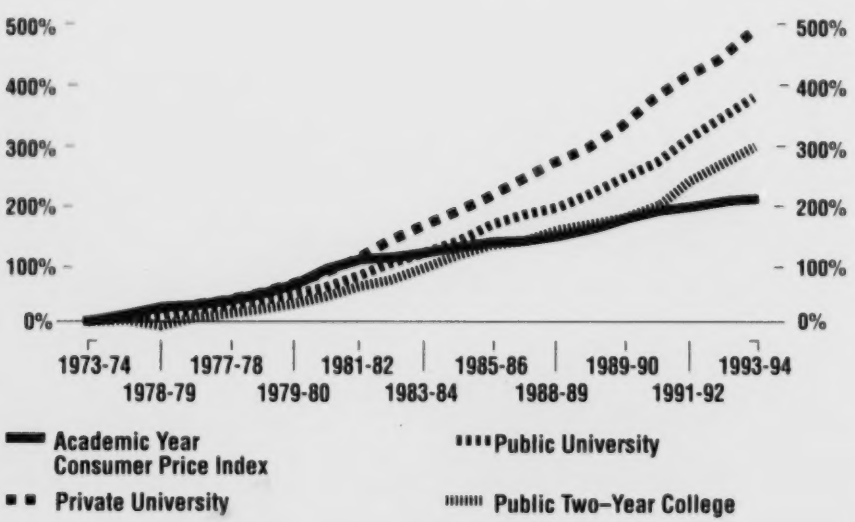
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

Tuition and Fees

The SREB states were once among the least costly in which to earn a college degree, but that is no longer true. Tuition and fees in the SREB region are approaching national levels. In 1993-94, annual tuition and required fees for full-time in-state undergraduate students attending public four-year colleges or universities exceeded $2,200 nationwide and were almost $1,800 in the SREB region. For students attending public two-year colleges, the national average was over $1,100 for tuition and required fees. Regionally, the figure was almost $850.

Over the past 20 years, tuition and fee increases exceeded the general rate of inflation. They rose above inflation at private universities in the early 1980s. By the mid 1980s, these increases were above the inflation rate even at public universities, a point that public two-year colleges also reached by the late 1980s.

Tuition and Fee Increases Compared to Inflation
United States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

In short, inflation has tripled consumer prices since 1973-74. At public two-year colleges, tuition and fees have quadrupled, and at public universities they have increased almost five times. Tuition and fees at private universities have risen the most—they now stand at six times their 1973-74 level.

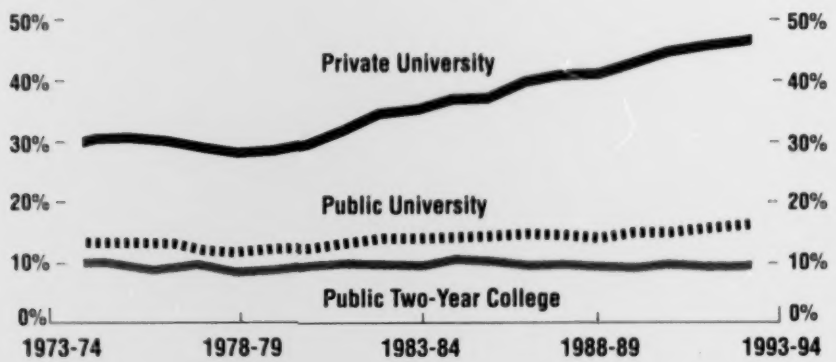
College Attendance Costs

Tuition and fees get most of the attention, but they are a fraction of the total costs of attending college. The total includes housing, meals, books, supplies, and other expenses. Nationally, the annual cost of attending one year at a private university has risen from 29 percent of median family income to almost 48 percent on average over the past 20 years. During the same period, the cost of attending one year at a public university rose from 13 percent to 16 percent of the median family income, while public two-year college annual costs remained between 9 and 10 percent. When adjusted for inflation, median family income rose almost 10 percent, public university costs rose 34 percent, public two-year college costs rose 3 percent, and private university costs rose 88 percent.

Student Financial Aid

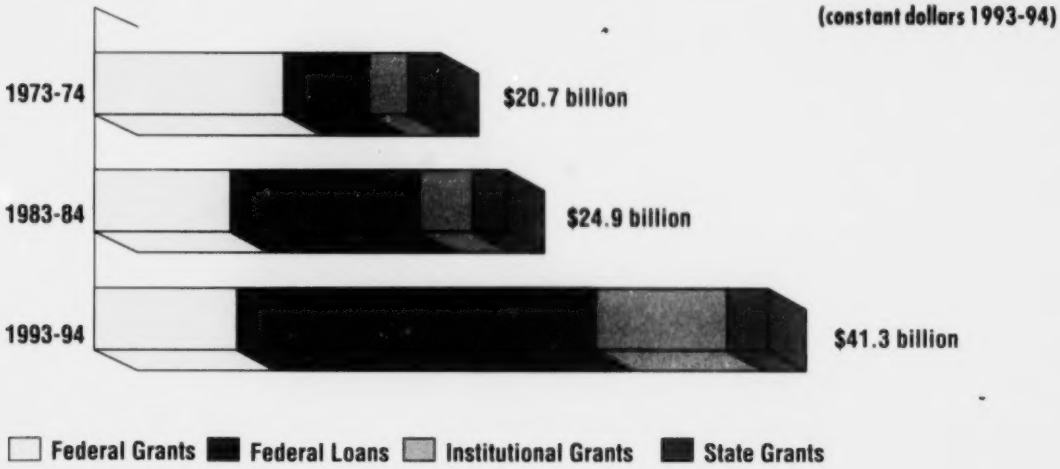
In 1993-94, over $41 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States, and 75 percent of it came through federally sponsored aid programs. Even when adjusted for inflation, this figure is double the amount available twenty years ago when federally sponsored programs accounted for 80 percent of all student financial aid.

Cost* of Attending One Year of College as a Percent of Median Family Income, United States



*Cost consists of undergraduate in-state tuition, required fees, room, and board.
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Student Financial Aid
United States



SOURCE: Washington Office of the College Board

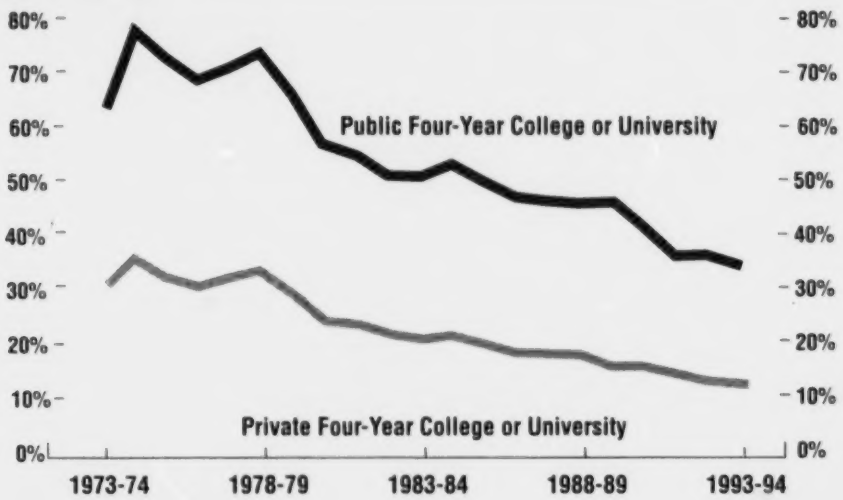
The dramatic shift away from grants to loans as the primary form of student financial aid continues. In the early 1970s, loans accounted for one-fourth of student aid; by the early 1990s, over half of all student financial aid was in the form of loans. Adjusting for inflation, since 1973-74, federally sponsored grant funds are down by one-fourth, federally sponsored loan funds increased four times, and aid provided by colleges and universities doubled, as have state grant funds.

Over the period from 1984-85 to 1993-94, the largest increases in federal Pell Grant funding and the largest growth in the number of recipients were in public higher education, reversing the trend of the previous ten years. In 1993-94, students in the SREB states receiving funds from this federal need-based student financial aid program collected more than $1.8 billion. Since 1984-85, total Pell Grant funds have risen almost 121 percent in the SREB region, compared to a national increase of 87 percent. At the same time, the number of recipients grew 36 percent regionally and almost 18 percent nationally.

The buying power of a Pell Grant has declined significantly. In the early 1970s the maximum Pell Grant, available to only the neediest students, covered 63 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university or 31 percent of the cost of attending a private four-year college or university. By the early 1990s, the maximum Pell Grant covered only 34 percent of costs at public four-year colleges and 14 percent of costs at private colleges.

In 1993-94, almost $594 million went to students in the SREB states through the federal College Work Study program, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, and the

Percent of College Costs Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant, United States



SOURCE: Postsecondary Education Opportunity, The Mortenson Research Letter.

Perkins Loan program. Guaranteed student loan programs, which use capital provided by private lenders, supplied over $2.7 billion to students in the SREB region. The national total was over $14.7 billion.

In 1993-94, almost $723 million in state scholarships and grants was available to students in the SREB states; almost $3.2 billion was available nationwide. Over the past 10 years, state student aid in the region quadrupled, while the national amount almost tripled. Nationally, 83 percent of state student financial aid is "need-based"; in the region, the figure is 45 percent. Both nationally and regionally, less state student financial aid is "need-based" than ten years ago.

TABLE 53

State Scholarship and Grant Funds

	Total		Need-Based			
	Dollars 1993-94 (000)	Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94	Dollars 1993-94 (000)	Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94	Need-Based as a Percent of Total State Grants & Scholarships	
					1983-84	1993-94
United States	$3,154,182	152.9	$2,607,677	133.8	89.4	82.7
SREB States	722,956	322.7	321,920	208.9	60.9	44.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	22.9		12.3			
Alabama	18,929	215.6	6,549	266.9	29.8	34.6
Arkansas	8,706	291.1	7,701	246.0	100.0	88.5
Florida	88,636	261.4	31,888	154.7	51.1	36.0
Georgia	61,097	281.5	28,453	572.5	26.4	46.6
Kentucky	34,810	327.6	23,336	186.7	100.0	67.0
Louisiana	13,191	331.6	6,374	276.5	55.4	48.3
Maryland	31,406	263.8	24,120	240.2	82.1	76.8
Mississippi	3,385	34.1	1,255	23.6	40.2	37.1
North Carolina	86,770	190.9	30,794	347.4	23.1	35.5
Oklahoma	42,769	459.5	36,302	374.9	100.0	84.9
South Carolina	17,705	37.9	17,565	39.9	97.8	99.2
Tennessee	30,821	360.0	16,755	150.1	100.0	54.4
Texas	193,706	732.1	75,638	224.9	100.0	39.0
Virginia	98,022	542.8	71,079	1,644.3	26.7	72.5
West Virginia	15,997	265.6	7,102	62.3	100.0	44.4

SOURCES: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *25th Annual Survey Report, 1993-94 Academic Year* (1994), and *15th Annual Survey Report, 1984-85 Academic Year* (1985) (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs).

TABLE 54

Median[1] Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Public Colleges and Universities

	SREB Categories of Colleges and Unversities[2] 1993-94							
	Four-Year							
	All		SREB I		SREB II		SREB III	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
United States Median	$2,235	$6,183	$2,787	$7,646	$2,502	$7,131	$1,915	$6,206
SREB Median	1,770	5,490	1,946	5,850	2,224	6,572	1,676	5,565
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	79.2	88.8	69.8	76.5	88.9	92.2	87.5	89.7
Alabama	1,786	3,152	2,061	5,637	2,358	4,458	1,967	3,152
Arkansas	1,700	3,492	1,946	4,970	na	na	2,020	4,423
Florida	1,757	6,659	1,738	6,640	1,824	6,726	1,756	6,632
Georgia	1,730	4,493	2,250	5,940	2,148	6,592	1,826	4,589
Kentucky	1,750	4,750	2,278	6,198	2,170	6,090	1,708	4,708
Louisiana	1,981	3,950	2,625	5,925	1,898	4,298	2,099	3,818
Maryland	2,874	5,624	3,179	8,783	na	na	3,338	8,594
Mississippi	2,308	4,491	2,473	4,933	2,430	4,890	2,230	4,464
North Carolina	1,383	7,433	1,404	8,446	1,717	8,759	1,375	7,441
Oklahoma	1,504	3,669	1,892	5,338	na	na	1,509	3,680
South Carolina	2,950	5,900	3,090	7,808	2,954	7,896	3,470	6,110
Tennessee	1,770	5,550	2,018	5,798	1,843	5,625	1,660	5,442
Texas	1,534	5,614	1,596	5,676	1,564	5,644	1,542	5,622
Virginia	3,773	8,545	4,081	10,967	3,871	10,181	3,798	7,650
West Virginia	1,888	4,266	2,026	5,870	na	na	1,882	5,146

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data were not available.

[1]The United States and SREB medians are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The amounts shown for each state are the medians (middle values) of the institutions of each type in each state.

[2]Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree conferred. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 54 (cont.)

1993-94

SREB IV		SREB V		SREB VI		Two-Year SREB I		Two-Year SREB II		
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
$2,376	$5,652	$2,120	$5,443	$2,188	$5,615	$1,125	$3,600	$647	$1,224	United States Median
1,771	5,348	1,703	4,535	1,771	4,427	848	2,772	576	1,182	SREB Median
74.5	94.6	80.3	83.3	80.9	78.8	75.4	77.0	89.0	96.6	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
1,786	3,960	1,668	2,535	1,485	2,925	1,116	1,953	981	1,717	Alabama
1,700	3,274	1,675	3,280	1,572	3,492	792	1,320	—	—	Arkansas
1,776	6,679	na	na	na	na	1,047	3,803	—	—	Florida
1,730	4,493	1,661	4,424	1,568	4,331	1,134	3,102	602	1,182	Georgia
1,800	4,800	1,720	4,720	1,600	4,600	840	2,520	500	1,000	Kentucky
2,018	3,851	1,910	3,426	na	na	1,085	2,248	—	—	Louisiana
2,805	5,212	2,605	4,677	3,537	7,051	1,605	4,590	na	na	Maryland
na	na	2,285	4,473	2,202	4,344	960	2,000	na	na	Mississippi
1,492	7,558	1,119	6,834	1,242	6,606	557	4,515	na	na	North Carolina
1,409	3,580	1,503	3,664	1,480	3,651	1,004	2,690	—	—	Oklahoma
na	na	2,875	5,750	2,470	5,800	916	1,632	na	na	South Carolina
1,770	5,550	1,810	5,590	na	na	939	3,617	231	na	Tennessee
1,448	5,528	1,481	5,561	1,511	5,591	655	1,905	na	na	Texas
2,924	6,684	4,106	9,190	3,066	7,136	1,320	4,350	na	na	Virginia
na	na	na	na	1,863	4,220	1,166	3,291	—	—	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1993-94. SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tape of "institutional characteristics, 1993-94."

TABLE 55
Federal Pell Grants[1]

	Amounts							
	Total		Public		Private		Proprietary	
	Amount 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	Amount 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	Amount 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	Amount 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1993-94
United States	$5,682,640	86.8	$3,721,170	117.8	$1,043,908	49.3	$917,562	44.7
SREB States	1,805,468	120.8	1,337,226	166.1	218,358	45.4	249,884	51.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.8		35.9		20.9		27.2	
Alabama	114,847	95.0	94,638	143.5	11,057	1.4	9,152	0.1
Arkansas	56,444	70.6	46,079	124.2	6,308	43.9	4,058	-50.3
Florida	237,291	126.5	159,326	206.5	29,959	39.6	48,006	53.4
Georgia	124,656	156.0	85,064	229.6	21,824	82.4	17,768	62.5
Kentucky	94,709	75.3	71,287	143.5	13,333	45.5	10,089	-35.3
Louisiana	128,268	130.5	99,491	162.2	9,307	75.3	19,470	57.0
Maryland	66,372	75.2	49,176	72.0	5,562	44.0	11,634	114.1
Mississippi	82,864	91.5	70,170	95.5	8,210	62.2	4,484	93.5
North Carolina	113,211	95.9	86,738	140.5	21,344	35.7	5,128	-14.4
Oklahoma	95,417	170.7	77,537	212.7	9,026	55.5	8,854	90.8
South Carolina	71,025	88.5	51,371	134.7	12,749	35.3	6,904	8.3
Tennessee	108,751	74.0	73,435	133.2	19,277	15.7	16,039	11.8
Texas	355,688	215.1	266,631	265.8	30,695	72.7	58,362	162.6
Virginia	110,619	113.4	74,399	133.1	13,486	46.5	22,734	112.1
West Virginia	45,308	91.9	31,884	117.8	6,222	78.2	7,202	31.4

[1]Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980

TABLE 55 (cont.)

Recipients								
Total		Public		Private		Proprietary		
1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	1993-94 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1993-94	1993-94 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1993-94	
3,539,368	17.5	2,390,122	30.2	620,245	3.7	529,001	-8.4	United States
1,134,389	36.0	857,615	51.1	135,163	12.9	141,611	-3.5	SREB States
32.1		35.9		21.8		26.8		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
70,147	8.4	58,682	20.2	6,573	-20.3	4,892	-35.8	Alabama
35,622	13.1	29,404	37.5	3,949	13.2	2,269	-65.7	Arkansas
149,092	37.4	104,707	63.5	18,373	2.9	26,012	-2.2	Florida
78,863	58.1	55,568	85.3	13,313	33.3	9,982	0.8	Georgia
59,423	4.6	46,086	26.2	8,145	13.4	5,192	-60.5	Kentucky
75,295	33.9	59,854	46.9	5,410	28.9	10,031	-11.2	Louisiana
44,426	15.9	33,166	10.2	3,751	20.7	7,509	47.0	Maryland
49,645	19.0	42,032	16.6	5,011	36.3	2,602	30.0	Mississippi
70,852	24.3	54,926	41.3	13,143	6.6	2,783	-51.9	North Carolina
60,657	67.9	49,708	84.2	5,782	26.5	5,167	13.1	Oklahoma
46,276	22.0	34,959	42.7	7,379	0.5	3,938	-35.6	South Carolina
67,807	13.8	47,146	37.9	12,147	-7.4	8,514	-30.7	Tennessee
227,135	83.1	172,015	92.9	19,645	39.1	35,475	70.7	Texas
71,355	44.8	49,046	54.8	8,760	17.2	13,549	33.7	Virginia
27,794	24.5	20,316	39.6	3,782	27.0	3,696	-22.7	West Virginia

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U. S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1984-85" (1985), and "1993-94" (1994).

TABLE 56

Federal Campus-Based Student Financial Aid

	Amounts					
	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans[1]		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Federal Funds 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	Federal Funds 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	Federal Funds 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93
United States	$780,033	26.8	$891,681	49.5	$651,316	89.9
SREB States	217,909	26.7	201,908	42.8	173,940	95.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	27.9		22.6		26.7	
Alabama	12,641	9.1	9,102	6.6	8,943	62.0
Arkansas	8,108	18.7	6,214	22.7	4,097	89.4
Florida	23,932	33.0	21,985	46.5	28,600	184.0
Georgia	13,833	14.4	12,342	46.0	11,329	103.2
Kentucky	15,756	24.2	10,813	32.1	6,533	100.1
Louisiana	12,374	6.9	11,705	29.3	9,990	119.6
Maryland	10,952	12.6	13,297	69.6	9,195	72.3
Mississippi	10,436	15.2	8,201	41.3	7,211	56.0
North Carolina	16,263	15.5	19,653	47.3	13,820	56.9
Oklahoma	9,440	31.9	11,468	30.8	7,384	109.1
South Carolina	9,903	16.8	8,464	55.3	7,015	69.0
Tennessee	12,670	15.3	14,877	43.0	12,062	102.0
Texas	40,923	27.8	29,373	46.8	29,370	75.9
Virginia	14,522	20.9	17,316	74.4	13,287	110.4
West Virginia	6,156	21.1	7,098	27.2	5,104	99.0

[1]Perkins Loans were known as National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) until 1987.

TABLE 56 (cont.)

	Recipients						
	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans[1]		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants		
	Number 1992-93	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1992-93	Number 1992-93	Percent Change 1982-83 to 1992-93	Number 1992-93	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	
	714,440	-1.0	668,771	-0.8	976,385	52.1	United States
	203,343	2.6	139,923	-15.2	271,249	52.9	SREB States
	28.5		20.9		27.8		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
	11,111	-19.7	6,074	-41.8	13,233	25.0	Alabama
	7,498	-12.1	4,322	-32.8	7,982	50.7	Arkansas
	23,718	20.1	17,421	11.2	39,374	125.1	Florida
	13,397	-6.2	8,061	-28.3	17,748	51.8	Georgia
	11,495	-10.1	8,594	-25.8	12,505	55.6	Kentucky
	12,178	-17.8	7,213	-30.8	14,916	39.0	Louisiana
	9,513	-0.0	8,826	-3.1	14,801	40.9	Maryland
	10,946	-6.2	4,992	-37.1	12,170	28.2	Mississippi
	18,403	-14.7	13,089	-17.5	20,864	39.3	North Carolina
	8,987	-0.6	8,001	-17.0	13,226	44.4	Oklahoma
	9,495	-8.5	5,706	-24.1	11,384	31.1	South Carolina
	12,957	-12.1	9,772	-18.2	18,487	62.0	Tennessee
	32,480	4.4	19,265	-1.1	46,813	42.1	Texas
	14,570	1.2	12,548	18.8	20,547	83.6	Virginia
	6,595	-12.7	6,039	-16.7	7,199	39.6	West Virginia

SOURCES: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1982-83" (1988) and "1992-93" (1994)

TABLE 57

Guaranteed Student Loans[1]

	Amounts					
	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92
United States	$11,249,660	31.0	$1,293,188	199.8	$2,206,530	211.6
SREB States	2,159,779	52.7	234,014	365.8	307,844	365.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	19.2		18.1		14.0	
Alabama	72,218	39.6	6,890	241.9	4,454	360.1
Arkansas	68,633	111.2	5,727	294.7	5,777	333.1
Florida	239,647	-0.7	26,167	808.3	47,919	332.1
Georgia	141,680	164.0	18,754	384.7	21,117	884.0
Kentucky	108,420	89.1	7,035	423.0	8,999	576.6
Louisiana	100,742	86.8	5,410	1,099.6	6,854	1,952.1
Maryland	119,397	14.5	18,916	551.8	20,844	278.4
Mississippi	90,913	110.7	9,487	456.4	10,636	288.2
North Carolina	102,703	126.3	9,101	166.8	12,146	269.5
Oklahoma	123,278	133.8	16,024	1,071.3	24,090	1,194.5
South Carolina	88,697	164.1	9,874	325.1	8,078	na
Tennessee	148,816	82.8	11,021	169.1	18,229	123.4
Texas	558,297	62.9	56,503	279.5	84,910	311.4
Virginia	196,338	116.7	33,105	648.3	33,791	1,402.5
West Virginia[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—

"na" indicates not applicable. The state did not join the program until 1989-90.

"—" indicates not available.

[1]Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans. PLUS and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. These three programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders but also by other lenders including state agencies. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guaranty agencies and reinsured by the federal government.

[2]The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford Loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi-state guarantor of student loans. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

TABLE 57 (cont.)

Recipients						
Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)		
Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1986-87 to 1991-92	
3,996,860	14.8	393,240	169.6	739,722	190.6	United States
816,665	50.1	71,779	296.4	113,264	382.7	SREB States
20.4		18.3		15.3		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
27,028	18.5	2,015	187.9	1,511	312.8	Alabama
27,589	84.5	1,887	241.2	2,148	299.3	Arkansas
93,178	1.7	8,142	736.8	17,312	387.5	Florida
55,447	137.4	5,596	327.8	7,295	813.0	Georgia
45,504	74.5	2,237	323.7	3,380	531.8	Kentucky
38,506	59.1	1,775	1,167.9	2,591	2,213.4	Louisiana
40,171	3.0	5,625	179.3	7,165	254.9	Maryland
35,305	90.8	2,925	425.1	3,859	255.7	Mississippi
40,526	92.8	2,719	134.4	4,767	291.7	North Carolina
50,895	94.5	5,373	1,007.8	9,860	1,234.2	Oklahoma
31,188	172.3	2,873	263.2	2,681	na	South Carolina
57,216	70.0	3,394	141.7	6,588	139.0	Tennessee
204,019	47.8	17,435	249.6	31,980	343.2	Texas
70,093	100.9	9,783	567.3	12,127	1,226.8	Virginia
—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia[2]

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1988 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1988) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Updated Tables and Graphs for the FY 1991", and the *FY 1992 Loan Programs Data Book* (1992).

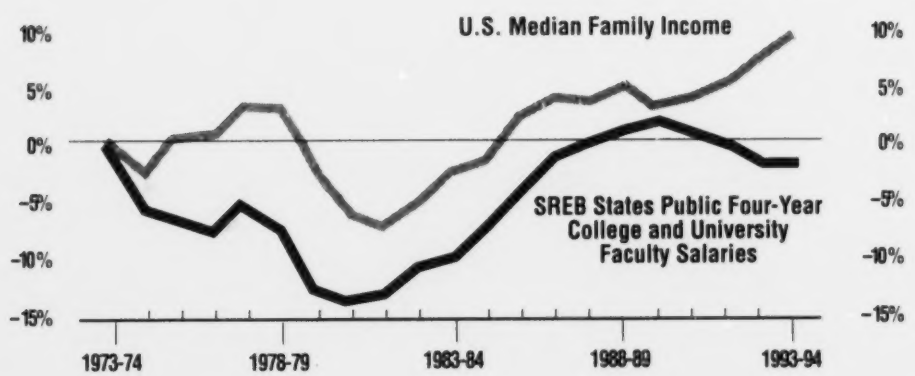
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

Faculty Salaries

Over the past two decades, faculty salaries in public four-year colleges and universities have fallen almost 2 percent when adjusted for inflation, while inflation-adjusted median family income has increased almost 10 percent. Faculty salaries steadily lost ground to inflation through most of the 1970s and then started making up lost ground during the 1980s. Only briefly in the late 1980s and very early 1990s was the average inflation-adjusted faculty salary greater than it was in the early 1970s. By 1993-94, the inflation-adjusted change in faculty salaries was further below the adjusted change in family income than at any time during the past 20 years.

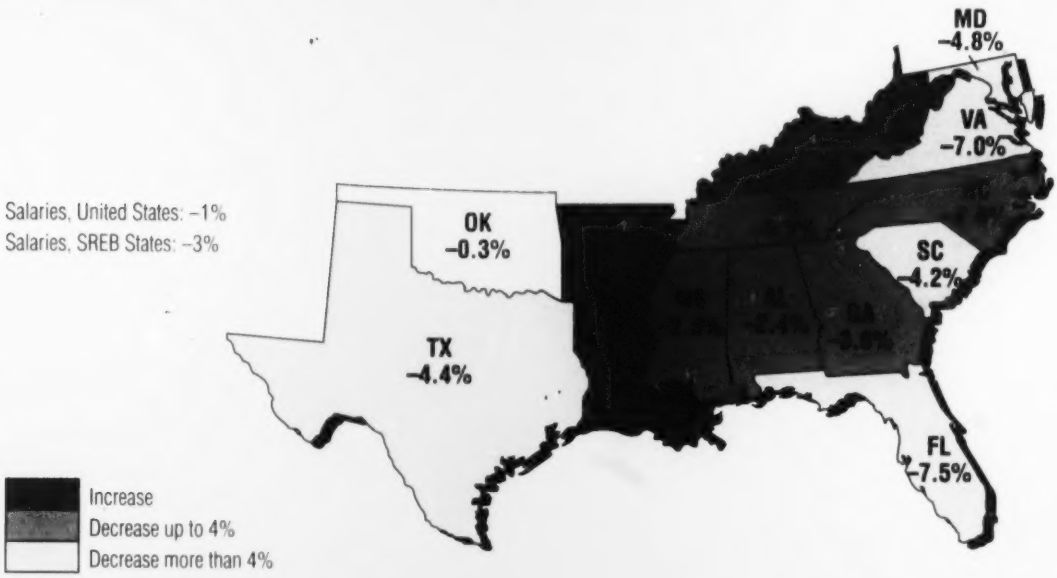
During the past five years, inflation-adjusted salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities dropped 1 percent nationally and 3 percent in the SREB region. Only Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia had faculty salaries that rose more than inflation. The average annual salary in the SREB region now stands more than $2,400 below the national average.

Inflation-Adjusted Changes in Average Faculty Salaries and Median Family Income



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Increase in Average Faculty Salaries at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities 1988-89 to 1993-94



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In public two-year colleges, inflation-adjusted salaries went up about 2 percent nationally. In the SREB region, they went down almost 7 percent over the past five years. Only in Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia did two-year college salaries increase more than inflation. The average annual salary for two-year college faculty in the SREB region now stands $6,400 below the national average.

Faculty rank and field also affect salaries. Assistant professors and instructors in the SREB states tend to have average salaries closer to the national average than faculty who are professors and associate professors. Average salaries for business and management faculty are the highest, followed by those for faculty in the sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, nursing, and the humanities, in that order.

Salaries vary among the different types of four-year colleges and universities. At universities granting the most doctoral degrees in the widest variety of fields, the SREB average of almost $49,900 is over $3,300 below the national average. In colleges and universities granting mostly master's degrees, the average of just over $39,600 is almost $4,500 below the national average. In colleges and universities awarding almost exclusively the bachelor's as their highest degree, the average of nearly $36,300 is $3,200 below the national average.

Faculty Profile

In the early 1990s, there were almost 118,600 full-time faculty in public colleges and universities in the SREB states—and almost three-fourths of full-time faculty in SREB states were at four-year institutions. Less than one-third of the public four-year college and university full-time faculty in all but one SREB state (Louisiana) are women. In public two-year colleges, almost 50 percent of the full-time faculty are women. In five SREB states (Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) women hold at least 50 percent of the full-time two-year college faculty positions.

Almost 8 percent of the region's public four-year college and university full-time faculty are black—and over 62 percent are at predominantly or historically black colleges and universities. Almost 2 percent are Hispanic. In public two-year colleges, more than 8 percent of the full-time faculty are black, and over 3 percent are Hispanic.

In the SREB region, almost 33 percent of the full-time faculty in public four-year colleges and universities teach sciences or technologies. About 20 percent teach humanities, over 17 percent teach social or behavioral sciences, about 11 percent are in education, and about 10 percent are in business and management. Doctoral-granting universities with the widest range of programs have a heavier concentration of sciences and technologies faculty, while colleges and universities concentrating on master's and bachelor's degree students have a higher concentration of humanities and education faculty.

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Increase in Average Faculty Salaries at Public Two-Year Colleges[1] 1988-89 to 1993-94

[1]SREB Two-Year Colleges. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.
SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Administrative Salaries in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

The 1993-94 average salaries of chief executive officers at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states were slightly below the national average. Both nationally and regionally, chief executive salaries increased over 5 percent during the previous year. Chief executives at public universities granting the most doctoral degrees in the most fields had salaries averaging $149,800. At colleges and universities granting mostly master's degrees the average was $104,100. At colleges and universities awarding almost exclusively bachelor's degrees, the average was $94,700.

Administrator Profile

There are over 19,400 full-time administrators in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states. One-third are women. In Virginia and West Virginia, almost 40 percent are women. Nearly 11 percent of full-time administrators are black (over half are at predominantly or historically black colleges and universities), and fewer than 2 percent are Hispanic.

TABLE 58

Average Salaries and Salary Rankings of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	All Ranks Average Salary 1993-94	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]		Salary Ranking		
		1988-89 to 1993-94	1992-93 to 1993-94	1988-89 to 1993-94	1992-93 to 1993-94	1988-89	1992-93	1993-94
United States	$48,200	19.5	2.7	-1.3	0.0			
SREB States	44,487	17.4	2.7	-2.9	0.0			
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	92.3							
Alabama	42,194	18.0	4.2	-2.4	1.4	9	11	10
Arkansas	40,592	23.8	2.9	2.4	0.2	13	13	13
Florida	46,153	11.9	3.0	-7.5	0.3	2	3	4
Georgia	45,150	16.6	2.5	-3.6	-0.2	6	6	6
Kentucky	44,852	28.5	2.8	6.3	0.1	10	7	8
Louisiana	38,820	25.6	-2.0	3.8	-4.6	15	12	15
Maryland	47,242	15.1	-0.4	-4.8	-3.0	3	2	2
Mississippi	40,800	17.6	3.8	-2.8	1.1	11	14	12
North Carolina	46,284	17.9	3.6	-2.6	0.8	5	4	3
Oklahoma	41,336	20.6	2.1	-0.3	-0.6	12	10	11
South Carolina	42,504	15.9	0.6	-4.2	-2.0	8	9	9
Tennessee	44,972	19.9	6.4	-0.9	3.5	7	8	7
Texas	45,680	15.6	3.2	-4.4	0.5	4	5	5
Virginia	49,134	12.5	1.5	-7.0	-1.2	1	1	1
West Virginia	38,849	24.8	6.5	3.2	3.6	14	15	14

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2]1993-94 academic year base.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1988-89, 1992-93, and 1993-94; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1989, 1993, 1994.

TABLE 59

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Faculty Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	1993-94					Additional Benefits as a Percent of Salary[2]
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks	
United States	$60,750	$45,855	$38,338	$28,238	$48,200	25.1
SREB States	57,198	43,290	36,688	27,508	44,487	23.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	94.2	94.4	95.7	97.4	92.3	
Alabama	55,063	42,331	35,235	27,321	42,194	22.1
Arkansas	51,994	41,179	35,507	26,555	40,592	23.1
Florida	58,216	41,390	38,027	26,496	46,153	29.0
Georgia	56,947	43,611	36,818	30,668	45,150	—
Kentucky	55,465	43,592	36,629	27,792	44,852	23.3
Louisiana	50,282	39,690	33,948	25,302	38,820	20.3
Maryland	63,478	46,499	39,331	29,257	47,242	27.0
Mississippi	51,171	41,586	35,619	26,260	40,800	23.9
North Carolina	60,499	45,466	38,512	32,902	46,284	21.2
Oklahoma	51,674	41,510	36,096	28,624	41,336	23.9
South Carolina	54,064	41,562	34,739	25,326	42,504	22.6
Tennessee	55,794	44,031	36,555	26,535	44,972	20.1
Texas	60,076	43,638	37,420	28,177	45,680	26.2
Virginia	63,046	46,812	38,507	28,765	49,134	23.5
West Virginia	48,230	38,395	32,393	26,185	38,849	23.2

"—" indicates data not available.

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. The faculty salary averages by faculty rank for each SREB institutional category are available upon request.

[2]Calculated on the "all ranks" salary average.

TABLE 59 (cont.)

Percent Increase[3] 1988-89 to 1993-94					
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks	
19.5	19.6	20.1	19.3	19.5	United States
18.0	16.6	17.9	17.3	17.4	SREB States
19.9	17.3	16.1	16.6	18.0	Alabama
23.7	22.1	25.0	20.9	23.8	Arkansas
12.0	6.7	12.3	0.8	11.9	Florida
17.5	18.4	18.8	17.1	16.6	Georgia
29.6	29.9	28.7	22.4	28.5	Kentucky
27.7	22.9	23.1	20.6	25.6	Louisiana
15.6	13.6	16.3	13.4	15.1	Maryland
17.1	17.2	18.2	18.8	17.6	Mississippi
17.8	16.7	17.6	21.8	17.9	North Carolina
21.4	17.2	19.4	17.5	20.6	Oklahoma
14.1	16.3	14.3	15.1	15.9	South Carolina
19.9	20.6	20.4	16.8	19.9	Tennessee
18.9	16.7	18.4	21.0	15.6	Texas
12.3	11.3	11.1	10.1	12.5	Virginia
23.3	22.4	28.1	34.6	24.8	West Virginia

[3]Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1988-89 and 1993-94; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1989 and 1994

TABLE 60

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	United States, 1993-94						
	SREB Catgories of Four-Year Colleges						
	All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Humanities	$38,356	$39,704	$36,977	$37,707	$38,687	$36,705	$35,023
Foreign Languages	42,111	43,420	40,199	41,455	40,995	37,886	38,238
Letters	41,212	44,600	39,352	40,151	40,667	37,574	36,831
Philosophy and Religion	45,941	47,362	48,262	44,035	44,525	43,102	41,440
Visual and Performing Arts	41,324	42,589	40,392	41,200	41,397	39,582	36,290
Social & Behavioral Sciences	46,650	50,276	46,751	44,765	43,847	40,974	39,318
Area and Ethnic Studies	48,336	49,351	46,956	48,325	45,977	38,037	27,786
Home Economics	42,596	44,783	41,546	39,703	36,973	36,590	34,516
Protective Services	42,330	47,668	39,982	42,939	39,568	39,719	36,613
Psychology	47,371	52,362	49,025	44,853	44,167	41,365	39,493
Public Administration and Services	54,918	54,918	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	47,248	51,147	47,144	45,419	44,662	41,406	39,604
Social Work	43,509	46,253	41,785	43,444	40,011	36,895	38,396
Sciences and Technologies	52,032	56,348	51,119	47,080	46,504	41,977	40,217
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	49,659	53,056	46,745	41,894	39,229	40,809	34,780
Agricultural Sciences	49,439	49,439	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	47,452	47,999	44,410	43,632	56,454	—	45,500
Computer and Information Sciences	53,111	61,808	56,217	50,383	48,024	43,775	41,883
Engineering	60,607	63,058	57,327	53,589	57,864	49,544	44,420
Engineering Related Technologies	43,855	45,568	45,845	43,882	43,406	41,431	38,632
Life Sciences	49,915	54,153	47,913	45,397	45,004	41,563	40,692
Mathematics	47,253	53,587	46,262	44,278	43,163	39,141	38,070
Physical Sciences	51,933	57,392	51,099	46,980	46,524	43,027	40,892
Business Management and Administrative Services	56,134	65,821	57,024	53,066	49,623	47,983	42,251
Education	43,356	46,075	42,840	42,489	42,481	40,474	37,176
Nursing	39,376	43,461	38,396	39,145	37,418	34,762	33,031
Other	49,335	59,311	40,532	39,608	39,410	40,118	35,630
Communications	41,674	45,416	39,516	39,917	39,410	38,647	35,271
Law	82,273	82,273	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	40,495	48,241	44,798	37,684	34,973	30,955	33,734
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	42,840	42,872	44,088	42,377	43,011	43,020	39,303

"—" indicates 10 or fewer faculty

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157

TABLE 60 (cont.)

SREB States, 1993-94							
SREB Catgories of Four-Year Colleges							
All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
$35,785	$37,712	$35,838	$34,404	$33,794	$34,549	$33,892	**Humanities**
39,427	41,859	37,924	36,609	34,970	32,715	37,553	Foreign Languages
37,969	42,120	38,320	36,084	34,229	35,585	34,757	Letters
43,543	45,117	48,224	39,518	39,710	38,853	42,666	Philosophy and Religion
38,578	40,839	39,483	37,669	36,084	36,128	35,354	Visual and Performing Arts
44,083	48,655	45,845	40,677	38,687	38,370	37,764	**Social & Behavioral Sciences**
47,672	48,585	51,917	43,932	34,800	39,699	—	Area and Ethnic Studies
40,879	43,193	45,914	37,617	33,151	34,301	35,011	Home Economics
40,271	46,117	40,654	40,905	36,181	38,342	31,408	Psychology
44,175	48,993	48,675	41,107	38,523	39,089	39,148	Protective Services
56,502	56,502	—	—	—	—	—	Public Administration and Services
44,629	49,658	45,321	41,175	39,656	38,616	37,937	Social Sciences
41,541	45,987	41,484	37,478	37,044	33,143	34,333	Social Work
49,747	54,062	51,778	43,927	39,981	38,464	38,260	**Sciences and Technologies**
47,515	51,286	42,321	40,582	39,867	40,143	36,325	Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
47,581	47,581	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Sciences
46,235	47,252	43,325	40,501	—	—	—	Architecture and Environmental Design
51,176	59,060	57,476	48,418	42,370	42,013	38,235	Computer and Information Sciences
58,337	60,343	57,575	51,073	52,115	42,379	42,539	Engineering
41,307	47,142	43,210	41,291	37,048	38,255	31,652	Engineering Related Technologies
47,722	52,968	46,067	41,549	38,515	39,396	39,502	Life Sciences
43,918	50,299	45,738	40,225	36,991	35,701	36,967	Mathematics
49,593	55,112	51,631	43,352	40,344	39,187	39,469	Physical Sciences
55,144	64,773	58,405	50,458	47,362	47,005	40,772	**Business Management and Administrative Services**
41,305	44,682	43,182	39,878	37,928	37,820	35,788	**Education**
37,160	41,917	39,394	37,418	34,456	34,650	33,073	**Nursing**
51,319	62,372	41,299	37,586	33,670	34,566	33,197	**Other**
40,041	44,684	39,491	37,497	34,080	35,489	32,357	Communications
81,265	81,265	—	—	—	—	—	Law
40,361	48,526	45,016	36,081	24,673	28,778	32,837	Library and Archival Sciences
44,217	60,883	44,196	40,663	38,016	32,703	37,210	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

SOURCE: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University, College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data, 1994

TABLE 61

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year College and University[1]

	All Ranks Average, 1993-94					
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities					
	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
United States	$53,220	$46,990	$45,960	$44,110	$43,030	$39,550
SREB States	49,877	47,436	40,699	39,640	38,239	36,289
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	93.7	100.9	88.6	89.9	88.9	91.8
Alabama	45,847	44,667	40,502	37,772	36,406	39,217
Arkansas	45,245	na	40,711	39,467	37,205	35,081
Florida	49,175	45,902	41,700	41,778	na	na
Georgia	48,591	52,388	38,165	39,313	39,786	37,908
Kentucky	52,152	47,580	41,007	37,332	40,733	37,336
Louisiana	45,148	39,896	38,403	33,913	36,247	na
Maryland	53,899	na	46,355	44,186	40,991	39,946
Mississippi	45,485	44,223	36,155	na	32,861	30,297
North Carolina	53,515	43,494	42,504	42,053	40,940	40,807
Oklahoma	45,491	na	41,645	37,286	37,335	34,318
South Carolina	47,487	46,595	37,765	na	37,805	36,321
Tennessee	50,490	46,575	41,789	42,508	42,088	na
Texas	51,368	48,082	39,538	38,078	36,850	37,342
Virginia	54,456	50,035	44,087	40,276	39,305	39,798
West Virginia	43,966	na	39,212	na	na	33,565

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 61 (cont.)

Percent Change[2] 1992-93 to 1993-94						
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	5.2	3.9	United States
3.2	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.5	3.2	SREB States
4.7	2.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	Alabama
4.4	na	2.7	0.9	0.3	4.3	Arkansas
4.2	2.7	-0.3	6.1	na	na	Florida
2.1	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	Georgia
3.1	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.7	4.3	Kentucky
-2.0	0.4	0.1	-5.0	-1.2	na	Louisiana
0.9	na	1.5	0.2	-6.7	3.3	Maryland
3.0	3.7	6.6	na	7.9	0.9	Mississippi
4.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	North Carolina
2.7	na	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.7	Oklahoma
1.7	0.6	0.4	na	0.1	0.4	South Carolina
6.4	7.8	4.9	5.7	9.8	na	Tennessee
3.9	3.4	5.1	4.8	-8.2	7.0	Texas
1.4	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.3	0.2	Virginia
3.8	na	6.6	na	na	6.9	West Virginia

[2]Not adjusted for inflation

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1992-93 and 1993-94; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1994

TABLE 62

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Two-Year College[1]

	All Ranks Average Salary 1993-94		Percent Change			
			1988-89 to 1993-94		1992-93 to 1993-94	
	Two-Year I	Two-Year II	Two-Year I	Two-Year II	Two-Year I	Two-Year II
United States	$39,889	—	23.2	—	3.2	—
SREB States	33,470	29,198	12.9	17.1	3.6	-2.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	83.9	—				
Alabama	34,245	35,926	12.6	15.3	8.2	1.3
Arkansas	29,110	—	16.7	—	-0.7	—
Florida	35,818	—	21.1	—	4.5	—
Georgia	33,489	32,845	11.1	15.8	1.5	2.4
Kentucky	31,389	27,453	24.7	25.1	3.4	-4.6
Louisiana	31,310	24,676	21.8	18.3	-0.3	-12.0
Maryland	40,926	na	14.2	na	3.9	na
Mississippi	29,330	na	18.1	na	6.1	na
North Carolina	27,408	na	8.1	na	3.6	na
Oklahoma	32,307	—	15.3	—	-0.4	—
South Carolina	28,379	na	14.4	na	-0.4	na
Tennessee	33,397	22,599	16.6	—	8.0	7.5
Texas	35,989	na	17.1	na	3.1	na
Virginia	35,458	na	9.3	na	-0.3	na
West Virginia	30,628	—	25.5	—	7.0	—

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates not available.

[1]SREB classifies two-year institutions into two categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 62 (cont.)

	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]				Salary Ranking						
	1988-89 to 1993-94		1992-93 to 1993-94		Two-Year I			Two-Year II			
	Two-Year I	Two-Year II	Two-Year I	Two-Year II	1988-89	1992-93	1993-94	1988-89	1992-93	1993-94	
	1.8	—	0.4	—							United States
	-6.7	-3.2	0.9	-5.3							SREB States
	-6.9	-4.7	5.4	-1.4	4	7	5	1	1	1	Alabama
	-3.5	—	-3.4	—	12	11	13	6	—	—	Arkansas
	0.1	—	1.7	—	6	4	3	3	—	—	Florida
	-8.1	-4.3	-1.2	-0.3	5	5	6	2	2	2	Georgia
	3.1	3.4	0.6	-7.2	11	10	9	4	3	3	Kentucky
	0.7	-2.2	-3.0	-14.3	9	8	10	5	4	4	Louisiana
	-5.6	na	1.2	na	1	1	1	na	na	na	Maryland
	-2.4	na	3.3	na	13	14	12	na	na	na	Mississippi
	-10.7	na	0.8	na	10	15	15	na	na	na	North Carolina
	-4.6	—	-3.1	—	8	6	8	—	—	—	Oklahoma
	-5.4	na	-3.0	na	14	13	14	na	na	na	South Carolina
	-3.6	—	5.1	4.7	7	9	7	—	5	5	Tennessee
	-3.2	na	0.4	na	3	3	2	na	na	na	Texas
	-9.7	na	-2.9	na	2	2	4	na	na	na	Virginia
	3.8	—	4.2	—	15	12	11	—	—	—	West Virginia

[2]1993-94 academic year base

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1988-89, 1992-93 and 1993-94; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data 1989, 1993 and 1994

TABLE 63

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	United States, 1993-94							
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities							
	All	Percent Change 1992-93 to 1993-94	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Executive								
Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution	$118,711	5.2	$151,405	$133,892	$114,554	$106,627	$107,615	$102,337
Administrative and Academic Support								
Chief Academic Officer	100,531	4.0	130,259	111,238	96,814	89,244	88,426	82,983
Chief Business Officer	89,393	3.5	112,926	100,670	88,396	81,213	78,869	73,118
Chief Planning Officer	77,883	4.8	88,554	78,531	76,361	60,395	66,305	101,351
Chief Budgeting Officer	59,585	3.3	72,535	61,058	58,208	52,678	53,979	47,265
Chief Personnel Officer	61,172	2.5	79,368	64,162	58,638	52,377	51,402	51,220
Chief Information Systems Officer	72,461	4.5	95,765	79,386	69,638	64,186	62,476	56,146
Chief Development Officer	78,110	1.6	101,594	89,495	71,868	71,432	61,733	64,580
Chief Public Relations Officer	62,271	3.8	79,935	70,250	60,663	49,863	53,520	51,287
Director of Library Services	70,548	4.2	94,938	78,962	68,668	61,922	57,299	54,070
Director of Institutional Research	56,545	2.3	64,211	59,016	54,614	54,241	52,430	46,939
Director, Computer Center Operations/Administrative	61,780	4.5	75,007	68,412	61,706	52,190	49,041	53,153
Director, Computer Center Operations/Academic	64,125	3.5	79,007	68,819	59,347	56,140	57,894	48,730
Academic								
Dean, Architecture	97,436	4.0	100,576	93,604	95,918	94,803	—	50,000
Dean, Agriculture	100,151	4.5	116,290	92,351	74,416	76,222	68,747	56,056
Dean, Arts and Letters	79,772	3.1	109,603	85,154	79,235	70,456	61,001	60,762
Dean, Arts and Sciences	88,198	5.5	112,740	99,540	82,459	78,979	73,003	67,289
Dean, Business	94,967	4.9	128,599	106,660	88,935	79,851	73,578	69,364
Dean, Communications	87,483	4.2	98,644	82,158	74,611	67,731	55,198	—
Dean, Continuing Education	72,040	2.8	86,723	76,529	71,769	63,198	64,396	57,718
Dean, Education	82,290	4.2	103,939	87,734	80,042	73,431	66,369	60,208
Dean, Engineering	111,721	3.9	130,235	108,777	96,727	88,879	77,609	84,084
Dean, Fine Arts	81,709	6.1	98,780	85,497	79,134	71,424	54,563	54,185
Dean, Graduate Programs	82,591	4.2	102,519	86,087	74,748	70,912	77,178	69,762
Dean, Home Economics	86,110	1.5	97,380	70,743	68,581	75,590	—	63,250
Dean, Humanities	79,539	3.3	102,964	88,055	76,061	74,170	62,766	56,337
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	81,010	4.6	91,685	83,729	73,192	67,624	67,896	—
Dean, Mathematics	74,558	3.5	89,972	106,031	71,073	70,673	61,991	52,173
Dean, Music	88,691	-0.8	101,236	75,774	72,928	—	70,972	—
Dean, Sciences	87,273	3.1	118,538	101,091	86,247	76,379	66,468	62,284
Dean, Social Sciences	83,637	4.1	115,831	87,398	83,767	69,992	68,713	54,140
Dean, Social Work	88,784	-1.7	97,684	86,034	72,950	73,083	79,136	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	77,363	0.6	89,091	71,599	70,295	73,716	62,016	—
Student Services								
Chief Student Services Officer	81,067	3.8	99,106	87,920	80,843	74,436	67,721	66,863
Chief Admissions Officer	54,537	5.4	65,963	55,685	54,302	51,966	48,092	45,842
Registrar	54,003	4.7	65,265	58,305	53,686	50,836	46,077	44,534
Director, Student Financial Aid	50,562	3.9	62,518	52,482	52,171	47,361	42,198	41,303

"—" indicates three or fewer administrators.

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

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TABLE 63 (cont.)

SREB States, 1993-94								
SREB Catgories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities								
All	Percent Change 1992-93 to 1993-94	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
								Executive
$116,968	5.4	$149,811	$139,806	$113,012	$104,101	$97,764	$94,736	Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution
								Administrative and Academic Support
98,756	5.9	131,629	117,804	92,183	87,154	80,613	77,912	Chief Academic Officer
86,626	3.4	108,905	103,785	85,479	77,290	71,553	68,606	Chief Business Officer
78,049	11.8	80,066	95,666	75,611	64,268	58,768	—	Chief Planning Officer
54,326	2.8	66,958	59,593	51,174	45,023	45,500	41,194	Chief Budgeting Officer
54,925	2.5	72,352	65,985	49,775	48,399	39,529	41,506	Chief Personnel Officer
69,099	7.7	89,777	80,186	64,418	60,512	49,207	54,309	Chief Information Systems Officer
75,217	1.4	99,427	90,799	65,392	62,478	57,323	60,626	Chief Development Officer
55,603	4.6	71,804	78,710	51,659	45,666	40,236	43,839	Chief Public Relations Officer
66,105	4.3	87,366	80,036	62,641	58,564	52,209	51,986	Director of Library Services
56,120	10.0	61,281	59,657	59,945	51,163	47,325	44,615	Director of Institutional Research
57,277	4.6	70,456	67,883	55,528	48,477	47,241	41,301	Director, Computer Center Operations/Administrative
59,923	3.9	74,749	76,045	52,886	47,267	53,676	45,428	Director, Computer Center Operations/Academic
								Academic
93,628	3.2	97,694	94,575	81,500	84,605	—	50,000	Dean, Architecture
91,443	7.0	111,070	80,475	55,849	76,222	68,747	56,056	Dean, Agriculture
74,473	0.9	113,225	82,478	65,582	67,153	61,295	59,746	Dean, Arts and Letters
86,149	5.9	106,973	102,047	79,335	73,593	66,507	64,421	Dean, Arts and Sciences
94,909	7.2	129,737	121,324	84,711	78,395	74,306	68,905	Dean, Business
83,810	5.1	100,571	63,688	71,410	61,576	55,198	—	Dean, Communications
67,052	1.7	83,403	69,660	60,283	57,777	52,031	65,924	Dean, Continuing Education
79,368	5.8	102,173	89,844	75,298	70,527	61,359	54,698	Dean, Education
111,349	4.7	126,517	113,596	89,947	79,508	59,023	—	Dean, Engineering
77,620	10.0	99,541	89,270	72,555	69,964	53,388	54,185	Dean, Fine Arts
77,719	5.5	97,438	84,425	68,489	68,431	63,307	57,138	Dean, Graduate Programs
82,383	1.2	95,998	65,461	69,375	—	—	63,250	Dean, Home Economics
76,207	2.1	108,000	92,273	72,626	68,202	—	49,036	Dean, Humanities
78,279	8.1	87,144	71,692	66,513	68,345	67,896	—	Dean, Library and Information Sciences
75,092	17.9	119,656	106,031	68,122	48,352	61,086	52,173	Dean, Mathematics
79,292	4.4	91,765	82,124	70,570	—	59,543	—	Dean, Music
84,071	3.9	133,666	99,294	76,243	69,878	66,335	59,625	Dean, Sciences
76,860	1.7	114,755	91,923	77,938	68,779	61,335	54,140	Dean, Social Sciences
81,663	-1.4	93,406	85,279	43,889	70,339	51,170	—	Dean, Social Work
73,690	-4.0	88,311	67,572	67,227	69,000	67,832	—	Dean, Undergraduate Programs
								Student Services
76,139	3.6	93,633	88,624	73,230	68,600	60,749	62,281	Chief Student Services Officer
50,208	6.3	60,423	51,063	49,082	47,490	42,232	43,336	Chief Admissions Officer.
50,846	4.7	59,357	55,681	49,249	48,325	43,995	41,125	Registrar
45,688	3.7	58,501	49,136	44,363	42,597	36,280	39,400	Director, Student Financial Aid

SOURCES: SREB analysis of College and University Personnel Association unpublished data, 1992 and 1994

TABLE 64

Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1991-92							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI[3]
United States	260,253	186,132	74,121	225,888	12,244	5,277	16,844	4,892
SREB States	86,844	61,602	25,242	73,935	6,692	1,445	4,772	4,178
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.4	33.1	34.1	32.7	54.7	27.4	28.3	85.4
Alabama	6,214	4,387	1,827	5,368	427	62	357	269
Arkansas	2,804	1,917	887	2,464	207	14	119	115
Florida	8,308	6,118	2,190	7,064	520	261	463	229
Georgia	5,384	3,673	1,711	4,649	425	35	275	209
Kentucky	5,220	3,692	1,528	4,769	151	38	262	30
Louisiana	5,608	3,647	1,961	4,438	755	62	353	601
Maryland	4,508	3,170	1,338	3,539	562	53	354	390
Mississippi	2,753	1,927	826	2,166	416	17	154	347
North Carolina	8,026	5,745	2,281	6,735	858	88	345	618
Oklahoma	3,567	2,536	1,031	3,132	144	31	260	66
South Carolina	4,225	2,969	1,256	3,686	319	38	182	173
Tennessee	5,260	3,671	1,589	4,588	385	46	241	154
Texas	13,827	9,964	3,863	11,593	822	604	808	593
Virginia	8,292	6,228	2,064	7,165	627	70	430	360
West Virginia	2,848	1,958	890	2,579	74	26	169	24

[1]Includes instruction, research, and public service faculty. SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2]"Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

[3]"PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included in the predominantly black category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

TABLE 64 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1991-92							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI[3]	
71.5	28.5	86.8	4.7	2.0	6.5	40.0	United States
70.9	29.1	85.1	7.7	1.7	5.5	62.4	SREB States
70.6	29.4	86.4	6.9	1.0	5.7	63.0	Alabama
68.4	31.6	87.9	7.4	0.5	4.2	55.6	Arkansas
73.6	26.4	85.0	6.3	3.1	5.6	44.0	Florida
68.2	31.8	86.3	7.9	0.7	5.1	49.2	Georgia
70.7	29.3	91.4	2.9	0.7	5.0	19.9	Kentucky
65.0	35.0	79.1	13.5	1.1	6.3	79.6	Louisiana
70.3	29.7	78.5	12.5	1.2	7.9	69.4	Maryland
70.0	30.0	78.7	15.1	0.6	5.6	83.4	Mississippi
71.6	28.4	83.9	10.7	1.1	4.3	72.0	North Carolina
71.1	28.9	87.8	4.0	0.9	7.3	45.8	Oklahoma
70.3	29.7	87.2	7.6	0.9	4.3	54.2	South Carolina
69.8	30.2	87.2	7.3	0.9	4.6	40.0	Tennessee
72.1	27.9	83.8	5.9	4.4	5.8	72.1	Texas
75.1	24.9	86.4	7.6	0.8	5.2	57.4	Virginia
68.8	31.3	90.6	2.6	0.9	5.9	32.4	West Virginia

SOURCE SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics 1991-92 data which was based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 65

Estimated Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 1993-94						
	SREB Catgories of Four-Year Colleges						
	All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Humanities	20.4	17.9	22.3	21.7	23.0	21.5	24.8
Foreign Languages	3.7	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.2
Letters	7.0	5.3	7.0	7.8	9.1	8.9	12.1
Philosophy and Religion	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2
Visual and Performing Arts	8.2	6.5	10.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.3
Social & Behavioral Sciences	18.6	17.4	19.6	20.7	18.6	19.5	18.7
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Home Economics	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3
Protective Services	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Psychology	3.7	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.9
Public Administration and Services	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	11.5	10.3	13.0	12.6	11.5	12.9	13.0
Social Work	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Sciences and Technologies	34.5	43.6	30.9	27.4	26.4	23.6	29.8
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Agricultural Sciences	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	—	0.4
Computer and Information Sciences	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.3
Engineering	7.1	11.5	7.2	4.0	2.8	1.4	1.4
Engineering Related Technologies	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.4
Life Sciences	6.3	7.9	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.1
Mathematics	5.8	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.9	6.4	7.6
Physical Sciences	7.6	8.4	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.1	7.1
Business Management and Administrative Services	9.2	6.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.6	12.1
Education	10.2	7.8	10.9	12.1	12.5	13.3	11.5
Nursing	2.8	1.7	2.9	3.3	4.8	4.3	0.6
Other	4.3	4.9	2.5	3.9	3.8	5.9	2.5
Communications	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.9
Law	0.8	1.9	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.3

"—" indicates 10 or fewer faculty

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 65 (cont.)

Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 1993-94							
	SREB Catgories of Four-Year Colleges						
All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
19.3	16.9	21.5	20.6	21.4	21.5	23.7	**Humanities**
3.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	Foreign Languages
7.0	5.3	7.1	7.8	9.1	10.3	10.7	Letters
1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	Philosophy and Religion
7.6	6.0	9.4	8.6	9.1	8.6	9.9	Visual and Performing Arts
17.3	16.0	18.4	19.4	17.2	17.4	18.2	**Social & Behavioral Sciences**
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	Area and Ethnic Studies
1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	Home Economics
0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	Psychology
3.5	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3	Protective Services
0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	Public Administration and Services
10.6	9.6	11.7	11.5	10.4	11.6	13.2	Social Sciences
0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	Social Work
35.4	44.5	34.2	28.1	24.6	24.2	26.9	**Sciences and Technologies**
1.2	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Agricultural Sciences
1.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	—	—	—	Architecture and Environmental Design
2.5	1.7	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.8	Computer and Information Sciences
7.6	11.6	10.4	4.4	1.9	0.3	1.2	Engineering
0.9	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	Engineering Related Technologies
6.1	7.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.5	Life Sciences
5.9	5.4	5.0	6.3	6.9	7.5	6.8	Mathematics
7.3	8.0	8.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	Physical Sciences
9.8	7.3	12.5	11.2	12.4	13.5	10.6	**Business Management and Administrative Services**
10.9	8.8	9.0	13.3	13.9	14.7	10.8	**Education**
3.2	1.6	2.6	3.7	6.9	5.7	7.1	**Nursing**
4.1	4.9	1.7	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.6	**Other**
2.2	2.1	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	Communications
1.1	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	Law
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	Library and Archival Sciences
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

SOURCE: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University, College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data, 1994

TABLE 66

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year College and University[1]

	Number, 1991-92						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	All
United States[2]	112,604	35,553	55,693	25,571	19,592	10,928	260,253
SREB States	35,421	14,020	19,267	8,631	5,359	4,146	86,844
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.5	39.4	34.6	33.8	27.4	37.9	33.4
Alabama	2,078	1,495	1,497	553	523	68	6,214
Arkansas	826	na	905	345	343	385	2,804
Florida	4,361	1,851	1,515	581	na	na	8,308
Georgia	1,564	1,461	521	401	1,060	377	5,384
Kentucky	1,658	1,132	1,581	348	378	123	5,220
Louisiana	1,559	598	1,776	1,123	552	na	5,608
Maryland	2,157	na	395	1,506	105	345	4,508
Mississippi	765	1,146	302	na	333	207	2,753
North Carolina	3,364	583	3,020	342	329	388	8,026
Oklahoma	1,870	na	362	509	416	410	3,567
South Carolina	1,463	1,102	299	na	837	524	4,225
Tennessee	1,882	754	1,488	893	243	na	5,260
Texas	7,065	781	4,608	1,087	92	194	13,827
Virginia	3,299	3,117	484	943	148	301	8,292
West Virginia	1,510	na	514	na	na	824	2,848

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]SREB classifies four-year institutions into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2]The total is greater than the sum of the categories because some four-year institutions could not be assigned to an SREB category.

TABLE 66 (cont.)

Percent Total, 1991-92						
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
43.3	13.7	21.4	9.8	7.5	4.2	United States
40.8	16.1	22.2	9.9	6.2	4.8	SREB States
33.4	24.1	24.1	8.9	8.4	1.1	Alabama
29.5	na	32.3	12.3	12.2	13.7	Arkansas
52.5	22.3	18.2	7.0	na	na	Florida
29.0	27.1	9.7	7.4	19.7	7.0	Georgia
31.8	21.7	30.3	6.7	7.2	2.4	Kentucky
27.8	10.7	31.7	20.0	9.8	na	Louisiana
47.8	na	8.8	33.4	2.3	7.7	Maryland
27.8	41.6	11.0	na	12.1	7.5	Mississippi
41.9	7.3	37.6	4.3	4.1	4.8	North Carolina
52.4	na	10.1	14.3	11.7	11.5	Oklahoma
34.6	26.1	7.1	na	19.8	12.4	South Carolina
35.8	14.3	28.3	17.0	4.6	na	Tennessee
51.1	5.6	33.3	7.9	0.7	1.4	Texas
39.8	37.6	5.8	11.4	1.8	3.6	Virginia
53.0	na	18.0	na	na	28.9	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics' 1991-92 data which was based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office for Civil Rights survey

TABLE 67

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group and Type of Public Four-Year College and University[1]

	Percent Women, 1991-92						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges						
	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	All
United States	25.0	27.8	30.9	33.1	33.5	33.5	28.5
SREB States	24.1	27.0	33.2	35.4	36.3	37.1	29.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.							
Alabama	24.1	27.8	31.1	38.3	39.6	39.7	29.4
Arkansas	23.2	na	34.6	35.9	32.1	38.4	31.6
Florida	24.2	27.0	28.1	35.8	na	na	26.4
Georgia	24.2	25.3	40.5	38.7	41.7	41.4	31.8
Kentucky	23.5	24.9	35.1	33.3	39.4	29.3	29.3
Louisiana	26.2	34.1	36.9	42.6	38.9	na	35.0
Maryland	26.1	na	28.1	33.4	49.5	31.6	29.7
Mississippi	21.0	27.8	39.7	na	37.5	48.8	30.0
North Carolina	22.1	41.9	31.6	32.2	28.3	35.6	28.4
Oklahoma	22.8	na	38.1	34.2	34.4	36.3	28.9
South Carolina	27.6	22.1	41.5	na	30.5	43.7	29.7
Tennessee	27.3	31.3	34.7	28.4	28.4	na	30.2
Texas	24.8	21.6	32.1	33.9	34.8	32.0	27.9
Virginia	18.4	26.0	30.6	37.4	35.1	31.2	24.9
West Virginia	27.9	na	34.6	na	na	35.2	31.3

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]SREB classifies four-year institutions into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 67 (cont.)

Percent Minority[2], 1991-92							
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges							
SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	All	
11.7	10.6	15.3	16.2	14.0	17.9	13.2	United States
9.9	11.0	19.7	20.9	23.8	23.7	14.9	SREB States
7.6	10.2	21.9	7.4	31.4	4.4	13.6	Alabama
7.6	na	8.6	5.5	7.0	40.5	12.1	Arkansas
9.6	13.2	19.9	48.2	na	na	15.0	Florida
8.8	12.8	7.1	7.7	23.1	26.0	13.7	Georgia
8.6	12.1	4.9	4.9	8.5	36.6	8.6	Kentucky
10.7	13.4	29.6	24.1	23.0	na	20.9	Louisiana
15.7	na	16.7	25.1	77.1	30.4	21.5	Maryland
8.4	6.3	75.2	na	40.8	42.5	21.3	Mississippi
9.0	5.1	19.5	9.1	45.0	49.5	16.1	North Carolina
12.6	na	10.2	5.9	8.2	24.1	12.2	Oklahoma
9.4	8.5	8.4	na	28.2	8.8	12.8	South Carolina
8.3	13.3	19.6	11.5	8.6	na	12.8	Tennessee
11.0	12.8	24.7	14.7	20.7	22.2	16.2	Texas
8.4	10.8	6.2	47.1	6.8	9.6	13.6	Virginia
8.9	na	11.1	na	na	9.3	9.4	West Virginia

[2]Minority includes black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics' 1991-92 data which was based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office for Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 68

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	Number, 1991-92							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI[3]
United States	92,936	52,649	40,287	82,445	5347	2710	2434	217
SREB States	31,741	16,405	15,336	27,660	2587	977	517	217
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.2	31.2	38.1	33.5	48.4	36.1	21.2	100.0
Alabama	1,407	724	683	1,240	154	8	5	36
Arkansas	761	385	376	702	48	2	9	na
Florida	4,668	2,524	2,144	3,951	432	228	57	na
Georgia	1,337	613	724	1,152	131	36	18	na
Kentucky	1,207	573	634	1,112	64	4	27	na
Louisiana	525	237	288	394	107	6	18	51
Maryland	1,954	1,038	916	1,734	149	21	50	na
Mississippi	1,720	733	987	1,524	191	1	4	63
North Carolina	4,149	2,186	1,963	3,717	356	12	64	na
Oklahoma	989	518	471	897	32	4	56	na
South Carolina	1,606	796	810	1,400	173	7	26	27
Tennessee	1,455	748	707	1,264	169	4	18	na
Texas	7,727	4,082	3,645	6,524	448	628	127	40
Virginia	1,958	1,101	857	1,783	131	16	28	na
West Virginia	278	147	131	266	2	0	10	na

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1]Includes, instruction, research, and public service faculty. SREB classifies two-year institutions into two categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. Only two-year college category SREB II is shown here.

[2]"Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

[3]"PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included in the predominantly black category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

TABLE 68 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1991-92							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI[3]	
56.7	43.3	88.7	5.8	2.9	2.6	4.1	United States
51.7	48.3	87.1	8.2	3.1	1.6	8.4	SREB States
51.5	48.5	88.1	10.9	0.6	0.4	23.4	Alabama
50.6	49.4	92.2	6.3	0.3	1.2	na	Arkansas
54.1	45.9	84.6	9.3	4.9	1.2	na	Florida
45.8	54.2	86.2	9.8	2.7	1.3	na	Georgia
47.5	52.5	92.1	5.3	0.3	2.2	na	Kentucky
45.1	54.9	75.0	20.4	1.1	3.4	47.7	Louisiana
53.1	46.9	88.7	7.6	1.1	2.6	na	Maryland
42.6	57.4	88.6	11.1	0.1	0.2	33.0	Mississippi
52.7	47.3	89.6	8.6	0.3	1.5	na	North Carolina
52.4	47.6	90.7	3.2	0.4	5.7	na	Oklahoma
49.6	50.4	87.2	10.8	0.4	1.6	15.6	South Carolina
51.4	48.6	86.9	11.6	0.3	1.2	na	Tennessee
52.8	47.2	84.4	5.8	8.1	1.6	8.9	Texas
56.2	43.8	91.1	6.7	0.8	1.4	na	Virginia
52.9	47.1	95.7	0.7	0.0	3.6	na	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics 1991-92 data which was based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 69

Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1991-92							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Number of Black Aministrators in PBI or HBI[3]
United States	53,635	34,382	19,253	46,684	4,661	1,148	1,142	1,295
SREB States	19,408	12,931	6,477	16,741	2,106	310	251	1,125
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	36.2	37.6	33.6	35.9	45.2	27.0	22.0	86.9
Alabama	1,276	897	379	1,147	118	3	8	71
Arkansas	449	318	131	382	61	1	5	42
Florida	1,934	1,293	641	1,706	122	76	30	—
Georgia	2,006	1,406	600	1,730	258	1	17	131
Kentucky	1,049	728	321	970	71	2	6	25
Louisiana	1,564	1,014	550	1,281	262	7	14	178
Maryland	818	548	270	565	236	3	14	176
Mississippi	546	380	166	412	132	0	2	115
North Carolina	1,702	1,140	562	1,410	261	7	24	164
Oklahoma	914	582	332	815	45	7	47	20
South Carolina	786	595	191	719	57	4	6	25
Tennessee	1,022	703	319	911	103	3	5	25
Texas	2,710	1,727	983	2,343	135	188	44	60
Virginia	1,814	1,104	710	1,583	205	7	19	83
West Virginia	818	496	322	767	40	1	10	10

"—" indicates data not available

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2]"Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

[3]"PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included in the predominantly black category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

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TABLE 69 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1991-92							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other[2]	Percent of Black Aministrators in PBI or HBI[3]	
64.1	35.9	87.0	8.7	2.1	2.1	27.8	United States
66.6	33.4	86.3	10.9	1.6	1.3	53.4	SREB States
70.3	29.7	89.9	9.2	0.2	0.6	60.2	Alabama
70.8	29.2	85.1	13.6	0.2	1.1	68.9	Arkansas
66.9	33.1	88.2	6.3	3.9	1.6	—	Florida
70.1	29.9	86.2	12.9	0.0	0.8	50.8	Georgia
69.4	30.6	92.5	6.8	0.2	0.6	35.2	Kentucky
64.8	35.2	81.9	16.8	0.4	0.9	67.9	Louisiana
67.0	33.0	69.1	28.9	0.4	1.7	74.6	Maryland
69.6	30.4	75.5	24.2	0.0	0.4	87.1	Mississippi
67.0	33.0	82.8	15.3	0.4	1.4	62.8	North Carolina
63.7	36.3	89.2	4.9	0.8	5.1	44.4	Oklahoma
75.7	24.3	91.5	7.3	0.5	0.8	43.9	South Carolina
68.8	31.2	89.1	10.1	0.3	0.5	24.3	Tennessee
63.7	36.3	86.5	5.0	6.9	1.6	44.4	Texas
60.9	39.1	87.3	11.3	0.4	1.0	40.5	Virginia
60.6	39.4	93.8	4.9	0.1	1.2	25.0	West Virginia

SOURCE SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics 1991-92 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office for Civil Rights survey

TABLE 70

Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Percent of Faculty, 1993-94				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
United States	38.0	27.8	25.6	5.2	3.4
SREB States	33.6	28.1	27.2	7.5	3.6
Alabama	29.3	28.4	31.2	9.7	1.4
Arkansas	30.8	25.7	27.9	14.3	1.3
Florida	38.0	31.9	24.3	4.6	1.3
Georgia	33.8	29.3	29.3	7.6	0.0
Kentucky	36.3	29.2	28.2	3.7	2.6
Louisiana	28.7	24.5	32.6	14.2	0.0
Maryland	29.7	30.2	27.3	7.5	5.3
Mississippi	32.2	24.8	29.2	13.6	0.3
North Carolina	31.9	27.8	23.6	1.6	15.1
Oklahoma	31.9	23.1	32.0	13.1	0.0
South Carolina	34.0	30.2	24.7	8.0	3.2
Tennessee	38.2	26.0	26.8	8.7	0.3
Texas	34.4	26.0	26.7	6.1	6.7
Virginia	35.0	33.1	24.0	6.5	1.3
West Virginia	33.9	28.1	28.6	7.6	1.8

[1]SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. The distribution of faculty for each SREB institutional category are available upon request.

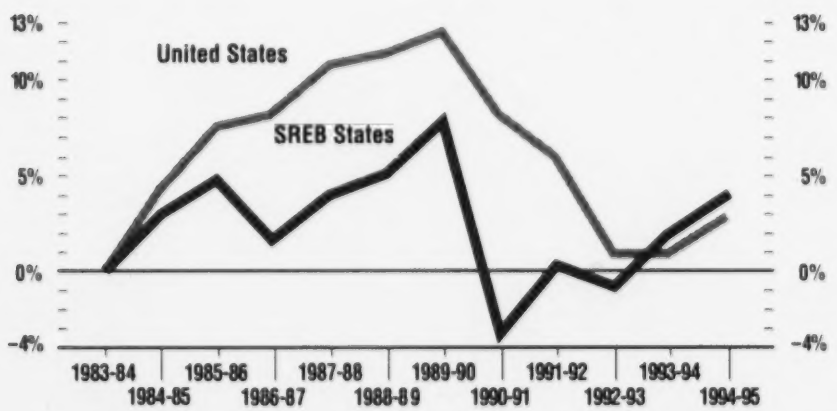
SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1993-94. American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1994.

State Funding for Higher Education

Since 1983-84, increases in inflation-adjusted state funding for colleges and universities in the SREB region have trailed the average nationwide increases. Over this time period, college and university enrollment in the SREB region increased nearly 30 percent—almost 12 percentage points more than the nationwide increase of just over 16 percent. Inflation-adjusted state funding grew 4 percent. In combination, these figures mean that during the past decade, increases in state funding for colleges and universities have been the lowest of the post World War II era.

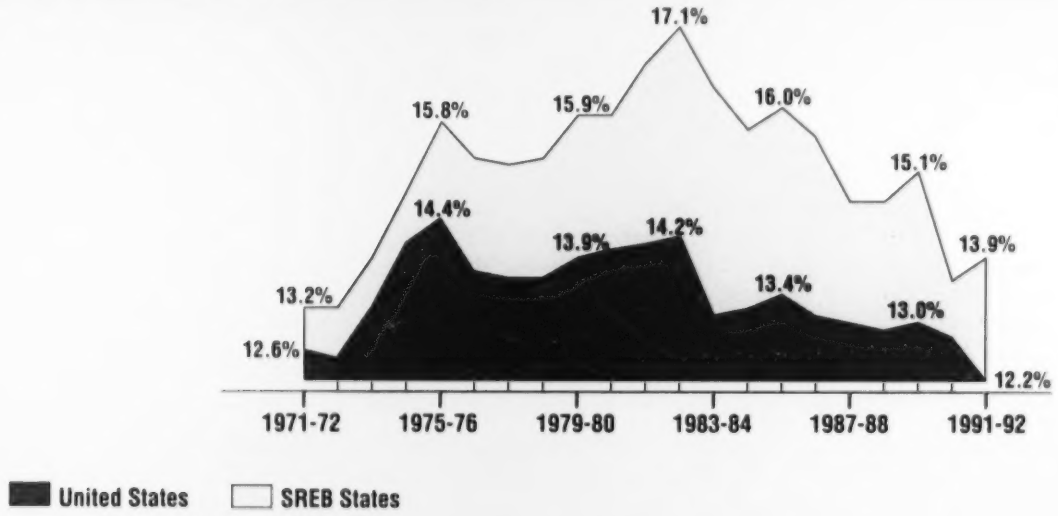
In 1994-95, higher education in the SREB states will receive over $15 billion of tax revenues (in current dollars) for operating expenses—up over 5 percent from the previous year. Higher education in two SREB states (Alabama and Mississippi) will operate with at least 10 percent more state funding. In five states (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) higher education will operate with 5 to 10 percent more state funding. In seven SREB states (Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia), higher education will operate with increases of less than 5 percent. Only in Texas will state funding decrease (by 2.5 percent) in 1994-95.

Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted State Tax Funds for Higher Education



SOURCE: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University

Higher Education Funds as a Percent of State Taxes



SOURCE: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University; U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In the SREB region, higher education's share of state taxes peaked in the early 1980s but has fallen from 17 to 14 percent since then. All SREB states except Florida and Georgia are devoting a larger share of state taxes to higher education than in the early 1970s, but all except Alabama and Oklahoma have a smaller percentage for higher education than in the early 1980s.

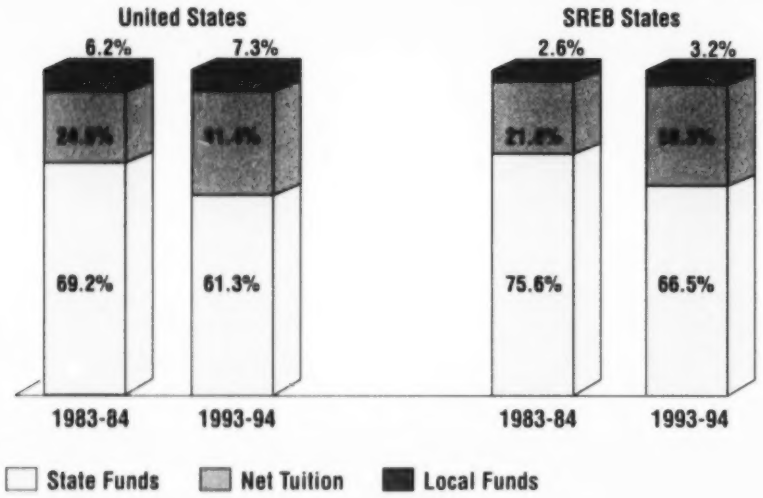
Changing Mixture of Revenue for Higher Education

Over the past decade, as the growth in state funding for public higher education diminished, tuition and local government revenues provided a larger proportion of colleges' and universities' budgets. In the early 1980s, net tuition revenues (tuition revenues excluding tuition paid with student financial aid from states) were almost 23 percent of the unrestricted revenues nationally and over 21 percent regionally. By the early 1990s, tuition was almost 31 percent of unrestricted revenues nationally and almost 30 percent regionally. The proportion of higher education funding from state governments fell by over 9 percentage points in the SREB region.

Revenues and Expenditures

Higher education is a billion dollar investment in 14 of 15 SREB states—totaling almost $46 billion regionwide when both public and private colleges and universities are counted. Since the early 1980s, total revenues for the region's public two-year colleges grew faster (172 percent) than those of public four-year colleges and universities (143 percent). In private four-year colleges and universities, the growth was 169 percent compared to a 78 percent increase in private two-year colleges.

A Changing Mixture of Revenues for Higher Education



SOURCE: Research Associates of Washington

Spending patterns within colleges and universities (for the major functions of instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support, plant operation and maintenance, and scholarships and fellowships) tend to change slowly over time. Over the past ten years, significant shifts in spending have occurred in public four-year colleges and universities in every SREB state: Spending for instruction fell, on average, from over 43 percent of educational and general expenditures to less than 39 percent; spending for research efforts rose from about 13 percent to over 15 percent; spending for public service rose from under 7 percent to almost 7.5 percent; academic and administrative support fell from almost 22 percent to under 21 percent; spending for building operation and maintenance fell from 11 percent to under 8 percent; and spending for scholarships and fellowships rose from almost 3 percent to over 7 percent.

In public two-year colleges, spending for instruction fell in 13 of 15 SREB states, on average, from almost 50 percent to about 45 percent; spending for academic and administrative support fell from 33 percent to 30 percent; building operation and maintenance fell from almost 13 percent to less than 10 percent; and spending for student financial aid increased from almost 2 percent of educational and general expenditures to over 11 percent.

Federal Funding

From the early 1980s to the early 1990s, federal funds for higher education grew 139 percent in the SREB region—20 percentage points more than the national average increase of 119 percent. In the early 1990s, the federal government provided almost

$5.8 billion to colleges and universities in the SREB states for student aid, research, health services, and institutional development, a ratio of $1 for every $3 of state funds.

Funding from the United States Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services accounts for two-thirds of the federal funds going to colleges and universities in the SREB region. But funding increases from the National Science Foundation over the past 10 years led the way with an increase of almost 243 percent, followed by increases in funding of 185 percent from the Department of Health and Human Services.

In the SREB states, federal support for research and development in colleges and universities exceeds $3 billion. Twenty-two public and eight private universities in the region are among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal support for research and development—down from a total of 35 in the top 100 in 1990.

TABLE 71

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses

	Appropriations 1994-95 (current dollars in 000s)	Percent Change					Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change
		1993-94 to 1994-95	1974-75 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1994-95	1983-84 to 1994-95
United States	$42,821,032	5.0	69.6	49.0	37.4	9.5	2.9
SREB States	15,067,644	5.2	86.3	60.1	33.4	15.3	3.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	35.2						
Alabama	1,016,104	13.9	78.6	59.7	41.1	30.8	40.5
Arkansas	418,680	1.3	105.9	46.8	28.7	30.6	31.9
Florida	1,695,700	7.6	57.7	57.9	51.6	8.9	10.0
Georgia	1,119,936	8.2	62.2	58.9	44.6	26.6	22.1
Kentucky	657,609	4.3	95.1	36.0	34.9	19.5	2.1
Louisiana	589,578	3.9	77.9	66.9	-4.3	11.9	-27.1
Maryland	788,187	4.9	54.9	50.6	68.6	-4.2	12.1
Mississippi	628,607	37.0	78.9	44.9	27.8	45.2	13.1
North Carolina	1,723,312	5.7	66.1	65.5	51.9	18.2	23.9
Oklahoma	540,887	0.4	115.9	60.7	23.3	19.4	-13.6
South Carolina	634,463	6.8	72.3	40.8	35.8	3.6	0.5
Tennessee	864,461	7.7	92.6	47.7	43.0	21.9	32.4
Texas	3,109,347	-2.5	146.5	79.8	11.0	18.5	-15.3
Virginia	976,899	2.9	83.2	60.7	52.6	-10.3	-1.9
West Virginia	303,874	2.3	77.6	39.2	14.6	20.5	-5.4

NOTES: State appropriations **exclude** dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts **include** funds for medical and health programs, state-level student financial aid programs, state funds for private higher education, and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Derived from Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education*, various years (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions, March 1989; Edward R. Hines, *State Higher Education Appropriations*, various years (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); and Edward R. Hines "State Operating Appropriations for Higher Education," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 19, 1994.

TABLE 72

Higher Education-Related State Appropriations As a Percent of State Taxes

	1971-72	1976-77	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92
United States	12.6	13.7	14.1	13.1	12.2
SREB States	13.2	15.3	16.6	15.6	13.9
Alabama	12.7	17.8	17.2	17.3	19.4
Arkansas	11.2	14.3	14.6	14.5	13.9
Florida	11.6	13.3	14.4	13.0	10.0
Georgia	13.3	13.9	15.2	13.4	12.0
Kentucky	11.9	13.2	13.6	13.0	12.6
Louisiana	13.0	12.5	14.5	15.7	13.9
Maryland	10.7	11.5	12.1	11.0	11.0
Mississippi	14.0	15.9	20.6	16.8	15.8
North Carolina	14.9	17.1	20.0	18.8	16.0
Oklahoma	12.6	13.4	12.0	14.4	14.0
South Carolina	13.6	17.7	18.4	16.5	15.5
Tennessee	12.7	14.8	17.1	16.9	15.0
Texas	16.5	19.3	20.9	19.1	16.6
Virginia	12.3	15.4	16.8	16.3	13.7
West Virginia	13.7	13.8	13.1	13.2	12.1

NOTES: State appropriations **exclude** dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts **include** funds for medical and health programs, state-level student financial aid programs, state funds for private higher education, and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education*, various years (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); Edward R. Hines, *State Higher Education Appropriations*, various years, (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, various years (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 73

Financial Ratios for Public Colleges and Universities

	Percent of Unrestricted Higher Education Revenues[1]						State/Local Unrestricted Higher Education Funds as a Percent of State/Local Tax Revenues	
	State Funds		Local Funds		Net Tuition			
	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94
United States	69.2	61.3	6.2	7.3	24.5	31.4	7.1	5.7
SREB States	75.6	66.5	2.6	3.2	21.8	30.3	8.9	7.0
Alabama	70.4	62.1	1.3	0.1	28.2	37.9	11.5	10.1
Arkansas	74.1	68.8	0.0	0.0	25.9	31.2	8.0	8.4
Florida	80.7	76.4	0.0	0.0	19.3	23.6	7.8	6.2
Georgia	78.3	73.8	0.6	0.8	21.0	25.4	9.1	7.6
Kentucky	75.4	68.1	0.0	0.0	24.6	31.9	9.1	6.3
Louisiana	77.4	58.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	41.5	7.7	6.0
Maryland	59.4	48.6	10.9	11.1	29.7	40.3	6.2	4.4
Mississippi	67.3	56.4	6.1	4.8	26.5	38.8	10.8	8.4
North Carolina	80.4	75.9	3.6	4.4	16.0	19.7	10.0	9.5
Oklahoma	82.6	73.9	1.0	2.4	16.4	23.7	9.0	8.9
South Carolina	79.0	57.7	0.0	2.9	21.0	39.4	9.8	7.6
Tennessee	72.2	71.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	28.9	8.5	8.3
Texas	80.8	67.4	4.9	7.5	14.3	25.0	10.1	6.8
Virginia	69.8	54.8	0.8	0.8	29.4	44.4	8.8	5.3
West Virginia	69.6	57.7	0.0	0.0	30.4	42.3	7.0	5.8

[1] "Unrestricted Revenues" for public higher education are the sum of (1) state general purpose appropriations excluding funds for research, agriculture, and medicine; (2) local appropriations; and (3) net tuition revenues (total tuition revenues minus student aid).

SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1994* (1994) (Washington, DC: Research Associates of Washington).

TABLE 74

State and Local General Appropriations[1] per Full-Time-Equivalent Student at Public Colleges and Universities

	Appropriations[2] 1993-94 (000s)	Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution[3]			
		SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[4]			
		Four-Year			
		All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III
SREB States	$11,402,919	$4,912	$6,143	$5,220	$4,340
Alabama	612,108	4,413	5,257	4,675	4,188
Arkansas	291,201	4,463	5,991	na	4,374
Florida	1,564,302	6,553	7,065	6,969	5,745
Georgia	878,765	4,062	7,115	6,672	3,663
Kentucky	448,173	4,143	4,448	5,079	3,860
Louisiana	469,679	3,269	4,873	2,922	3,513
Maryland	613,617	5,885	8,128	na	5,162
Mississippi	306,810	3,975	4,220	4,152	3,645
North Carolina	1,147,447	6,348	7,728	5,767	5,539
Oklahoma	410,301	4,145	5,507	na	2,558
South Carolina[5]	448,902	4,479	5,798	5,193	4,178
Tennessee[6]	638,073	5,108	6,645	5,631	4,214
Texas[7]	2,708,949	5,164	6,600	5,527	4,243
Virginia	675,404	3,763	4,322	4,088	2,622
West Virginia[8]	189,188	3,412	3,888	na	3,267

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no public institution of this type in the state.

[1]These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided only to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina, and Virginia, and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Dollars appropriated for capital outlay and debt service, non-instructional community service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health professions education programs including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine, statewide student financial aid programs, amounts for statewide coordinating and governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions are excluded.

[2]Due to rounding, the totals may not equal the sums of the rows.

[3]Total full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is the sum of undergraduate credit-hour FTE, undergraduate contact-hour FTE, and graduate credit hour FTE. Undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15. Undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals weekly contact hours divided by 30. Graduate FTE equals graduate credit hours (including law) divided by 12.

[4]See SREB Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[5]In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues are dedicated to debt retirement. Since most of the other SREB states can use these revenues for operating expenses, higher levels of state appropriations result, and the figures reported above may overstate state support per student to some extent.

[6]Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, Vocational Improvements, Instruction and Research Equipment, and interest income from the Chairs of Excellence programs.

TABLE 74 (cont.)

Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution[3]

SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[4]					
Four-Year			Two-Year		
SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	SREB I	SREB II	
$3,806	$3,732	$3,848	$3,382	$4,328	SREB States
3,265	3,953	2,689	2,499	3,078	Alabama
3,372	3,793	4,224	3,853	—	Arkansas
5,924	na	na	3,376	3,648	Florida
3,524	3,681	3,603	3,222	4,428	Georgia
3,678	2,705	8,181	2,093	8,858	Kentucky
2,328	2,734	na	2,148	4,858	Louisiana
4,398	4,518	6,321	3,373	na	Maryland
na	3,630	3,345	2,893	na	Mississippi
4,953	6,742	7,128	3,656	na	North Carolina
3,081	3,284	3,156	3,099	na	Oklahoma
na	3,364	3,213	3,736	na	South Carolina
4,613	4,352	na	3,112	4,650	Tennessee
4,599	8,349	3,927	4,060	na	Texas
2,826	3,076	2,989	2,548	na	Virginia
na	na	3,074	2,423	—	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available.

[3]The data for Texas include general revenue funds used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the available "university fund" amounts used for current operations at three universities, and overhead on sponsored research. The data for Texas exclude "higher education assistance fund" amounts not used for current operations.

[4]In West Virginia, approximately one-fourth of regular student fees ($33 million) are dedicated by law to capital improvements. Since most of the other SREB states can use these revenues for operating expenses, higher levels of state appropriations result, and the figures reported above may overstate state support per student to some extent.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1993-94.

TABLE 75

Revenues for Current Operations

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education			
	1991-92 (000s)		Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92		1991-92 (000s)		Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92	
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$84,759,894	$19,583,719	139.8	149.6	$58,511,085	$1,637,880	142.0	121.7
SREB States	27,339,410	5,766,594	143.3	171.8	12,207,957	392,890	168.5	78.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	32.3	29.4			20.9	24.0		
Alabama	2,066,485	314,137	156.6	274.3	266,437	20,073	125.5	41.4
Arkansas	915,317	75,660	181.7	194.9	116,449	7,907	122.6	27.7
Florida	2,142,036	1,044,811	169.5	156.0	1,479,467	38,929	192.3	61.5
Georgia	1,775,362	335,990	156.8	351.7	1,440,976	54,367	216.0	90.1
Kentucky	1,489,101	139,862	132.5	353.4	300,221	40,986	148.2	83.3
Louisiana	1,558,403	87,764	120.9	193.6	647,774	6,998	155.9	496.1[1]
Maryland	1,382,781	408,029	114.9	132.5	1,551,096	10,756	161.2	256.7[1]
Mississippi	883,930	241,771	100.2	137.5	107,664	17,886	144.6	71.3
North Carolina	2,353,397	591,845	160.4	143.4	2,021,690	35,738	249.6	-26.4[1]
Oklahoma	1,027,729	231,387	102.6	183.7	238,203	32,169	78.6	302.0[1]
South Carolina	1,423,254	252,592	166.7	159.5	273,489	17,231	132.2	2.2
Tennessee	1,505,346	235,556	152.4	197.3	1,280,629	23,613	158.0	41.9
Texas	5,421,556	1,459,575	133.5	172.0	1,648,512	34,337	119.9	213.9[1]
Virginia	2,784,567	320,778	173.0	130.2	718,638	44,243	165.7	1,086.5[1]
West Virginia	610,147	26,836	100.3	88.1	116,711	7,658	110.9	34.0

[1] These increases or decreases are the result of opening or closing institutions in the category.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1982," and "Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data.

TABLE 76

Current Operating Expenditures

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education			
	1991-92 (000s)		Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92		1991-92 (000s)		Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92	
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$84,265,034	$19,097,427	122.3	129.3	$58,056,472	$1,490,186	147.6	120.3
SREB States	27,053,318	5,653,468	122.2	144.5	12,001,304	359,715	173.9	74.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	32.1	29.6			20.7	24.1		
Alabama	2,043,690	307,717	149.8	257.7	260,132	17,984	126.8	32.5
Arkansas	896,434	72,733	157.7	174.6	117,889	7,177	129.9	29.3
Florida	2,107,724	1,032,383	136.8	135.0	1,459,492	33,902	199.1	77.7
Georgia	1,751,118	333,561	128.8	311.1	1,350,806	52,748	214.5	102.4
Kentucky	1,482,363	138,727	129.9	320.9	297,858	34,451	161.5	70.9
Louisiana	1,554,446	82,400	100.5	152.7	632,471	4,873	159.1	414.5[1]
Maryland	1,377,231	404,101	92.7	115.8	1,553,263	10,323	167.2	270.0[1]
Mississippi	870,250	241,019	85.2	116.5	104,226	16,518	142.8	73.8
North Carolina	2,320,826	565,873	137.5	122.3	1,963,197	34,143	240.6	-28.2[1]
Oklahoma	1,012,674	225,509	79.5	140.2	241,279	30,741	73.8	266.9[1]
South Carolina	1,395,892	247,260	155.7	146.6	276,968	16,378	137.4	0.9
Tennessee	1,488,347	234,953	134.6	163.7	1,256,247	20,616	163.3	25.1
Texas	5,430,556	1,417,982	110.5	132.7	1,666,227	30,161	141.1	193.5[1]
Virginia	2,716,607	323,282	143.5	113.5	704,830	42,902	169.6	842.5[1]
West Virginia	605,160	25,967	84.1	57.3	116,418	6,798	111.8	25.5

[1]These increases or decreases are the result of additional institutions in the category or the closure of institutions.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1982," and "Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data.

TABLE 77

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1981-82					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	16.4	54.2	0.5	12.4	2.1	14.4
SREB States	13.2	60.2	0.1	11.1	2.2	13.1
Alabama	18.3	52.8	0.7	12.9	1.4	13.8
Arkansas	15.0	57.3	0.0	9.2	2.0	16.4
Florida	9.9	66.1	0.0	9.3	4.4	10.3
Georgia	13.2	61.1	0.6	13.6	2.3	9.1
Kentucky	13.7	60.5	0.5	8.3	3.6	13.5
Louisiana	12.9	65.5	0.1	6.8	3.2	11.5
Maryland	24.8	51.3	0.0	14.7	1.7	7.5
Mississippi	15.8	54.1	0.6	14.1	4.2	11.2
North Carolina	10.9	58.5	0.0	13.1	1.4	16.2
Oklahoma	11.6	67.1	0.0	10.3	1.5	9.5
South Carolina	15.9	65.1	0.0	8.8	0.3	9.9
Tennessee	19.6	55.3	0.0	11.4	2.4	11.3
Texas	7.2	63.0	0.0	10.2	1.7	17.8
Virginia	18.8	54.0	0.0	13.5	1.6	12.0
West Virginia	14.2	62.8	0.0	10.4	4.2	8.5

[1] "Educational and General Revenues" consist of total revenues for current operations as shown in Table 75 minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues, and endowment income used for hospitals, which were previously reported under state appropriations, began to be reported under hospitals.

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources.

TABLE 77 (cont.)

1991-92						
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
21.2	44.5	0.3	15.4	3.1	15.4	United States
18.5	47.6	0.1	14.6	3.1	16.1	SREB States
19.6	43.6	0.3	18.2	2.1	16.2	Alabama
18.5	51.6	0.0	13.7	3.1	13.1	Arkansas
15.1	52.9	0.0	13.7	4.9	13.3	Florida
17.3	51.5	0.7	17.0	1.9	11.6	Georgia
18.6	51.3	0.4	10.6	2.7	16.3	Kentucky
21.2	44.2	0.0	12.8	5.3	16.5	Louisiana
25.6	44.0	0.0	16.9	4.6	8.9	Maryland
21.7	42.4	0.5	20.1	2.1	13.3	Mississippi
12.3	52.3	0.0	14.6	1.8	18.9	North Carolina
17.6	50.7	0.0	15.0	6.6	10.1	Oklahoma
24.6	48.5	0.0	12.3	1.2	13.4	South Carolina
20.0	48.2	0.2	14.0	3.0	14.7	Tennessee
13.5	46.6	0.0	14.2	2.5	23.2	Texas
29.3	37.9	0.0	15.1	3.3	14.4	Virginia
24.2	49.8	0.1	13.3	2.9	9.6	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data

TABLE 78

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1981-82					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	17.3	50.9	18.0	5.1	2.8	6.0
SREB States	16.8	60.9	8.3	6.0	2.1	5.8
Alabama	18.9	61.0	3.0	8.3	3.2	5.5
Arkansas	18.8	65.8	0.0	10.1	1.2	4.1
Florida	22.2	63.3	0.0	6.5	3.5	4.4
Georgia	21.0	61.9	4.8	5.4	2.7	4.2
Kentucky	23.7	49.3	0.0	5.1	4.4	17.6
Louisiana	13.6	73.8	1.5	8.8	1.5	0.8
Maryland	24.6	36.6	28.6	5.2	1.4	3.6
Mississippi	17.3	51.4	14.9	8.1	1.1	7.3
North Carolina	6.3	72.4	11.4	4.9	1.1	3.9
Oklahoma	11.1	77.4	4.8	4.0	0.4	2.4
South Carolina	20.4	55.2	7.7	11.3	1.6	3.7
Tennessee	17.4	61.6	0.0	12.2	1.9	7.0
Texas	12.8	60.1	12.0	3.6	2.4	9.2
Virginia	20.9	67.2	0.0	7.7	0.5	3.6
West Virginia	14.4	69.4	0.0	2.9	6.1	7.1

[1] "Educational and General Revenues" consist of total revenues for current operations as shown in Table 75 minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants), private gifts, grants and contracts, endowment income, sales and services of educational activities, and other sources.

TABLE 78 (cont.)

1991-92						
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
19.8	41.6	16.9	11.6	5.2	5.0	United States
20.7	49.4	9.0	13.7	2.7	4.4	SREB States
23.7	49.9	0.5	20.3	1.4	4.1	Alabama
19.8	53.1	0.2	18.8	4.8	3.2	Arkansas
24.0	55.6	0.7	12.9	3.6	3.3	Florida
19.2	54.4	3.6	11.5	2.1	9.2	Georgia
21.6	51.9	0.0	17.5	5.3	3.7	Kentucky
26.1	49.6	0.0	20.4	1.0	2.9	Louisiana
31.0	22.3	31.2	10.1	1.7	3.8	Maryland
20.4	33.8	11.1	21.6	5.7	7.4	Mississippi
11.7	63.0	12.0	8.1	2.2	3.0	North Carolina
17.2	55.0	6.9	15.8	1.4	3.7	Oklahoma
22.1	47.8	8.6	18.3	1.0	2.3	South Carolina
22.5	47.1	0.0	24.3	1.7	4.5	Tennessee
16.7	46.7	16.4	11.5	3.1	5.5	Texas
28.7	53.4	0.3	13.8	1.8	1.9	Virginia
27.2	47.5	0.0	16.8	4.4	4.1	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data.

TABLE 79

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Expenditures[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1981-82						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	42.1	13.6	5.7	23.5	10.7	3.2	1.2
SREB States	43.2	13.2	6.9	21.8	11.0	2.8	1.1
Alabama	43.6	11.9	10.2	21.9	9.1	2.4	0.9
Arkansas	42.2	12.8	7.9	21.8	9.3	4.4	1.6
Florida	44.9	16.6	4.2	23.1	9.3	1.5	0.4
Georgia	40.1	18.1	8.2	22.1	10.5	0.9	0.0
Kentucky	39.2	10.2	9.2	25.3	9.4	3.2	3.5
Louisiana	39.6	11.1	11.2	23.4	12.2	1.9	0.5
Maryland	42.1	16.1	0.1	23.3	14.5	3.9	0.1
Mississippi	39.1	14.3	8.4	20.4	8.3	8.5	1.1
North Carolina	44.0	14.2	11.4	17.7	9.3	3.4	0.1
Oklahoma	46.5	13.6	8.4	17.4	11.4	2.6	0.1
South Carolina	41.8	11.1	11.7	22.2	11.1	1.3	0.7
Tennessee	50.3	7.6	3.7	24.7	10.8	2.7	0.3
Texas	44.7	13.3	4.4	19.6	13.4	2.5	2.0
Virginia	42.4	12.6	6.2	25.9	9.0	3.8	0.1
West Virginia	40.0	8.7	5.9	25.3	12.2	2.8	5.0

[1] "Educational and General Expenditures" consist of current operating expenditures as shown in Table 76 minus the expenditures of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support.

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general mandatory and non-mandatory transfers.

TABLE 79 (cont.)

	1991-92							
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]	
	37.6	15.2	6.0	22.4	7.6	7.3	3.9	United States
	38.7	15.4	7.4	20.7	7.6	7.2	3.0	SREB States
	34.1	16.6	10.0	21.1	7.1	6.5	4.7	Alabama
	36.0	12.4	7.2	21.6	7.7	10.6	4.6	Arkansas
	36.4	19.9	7.8	23.2	6.6	5.6	0.5	Florida
	36.8	21.6	7.7	21.2	8.4	4.3	0.0	Georgia
	36.5	9.7	11.1	22.1	7.0	8.0	5.7	Kentucky
	36.9	15.0	9.0	21.5	7.2	10.1	0.4	Louisiana
	38.7	15.8	1.6	23.6	8.2	6.3	5.8	Maryland
	34.8	16.0	7.1	21.4	7.3	11.7	1.8	Mississippi
	38.8	13.3	13.9	17.0	7.8	8.1	1.2	North Carolina
	40.4	13.7	8.3	19.0	6.8	10.2	1.5	Oklahoma
	40.6	13.1	10.0	21.3	8.4	5.6	0.9	South Carolina
	42.3	12.6	7.3	22.4	7.0	7.0	1.4	Tennessee
	40.6	16.0	4.4	18.5	8.0	6.3	6.3	Texas
	41.5	15.5	5.0	22.7	6.8	8.1	0.4	Virginia
	39.5	9.4	5.3	20.6	9.4	8.8	7.0	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1982," and "Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data.

TABLE 80

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Expenditures[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1981-82						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	50.9	0.2	1.9	31.2	12.3	2.1	1.5
SREB States	49.8	0.1	1.3	33.0	12.5	2.1	1.2
Alabama	52.0	0.0	1.1	30.6	12.8	1.3	2.2
Arkansas	44.9	0.2	1.8	36.8	10.7	4.2	1.3
Florida	47.0	0.0	0.5	37.0	12.5	3.0	0.2
Georgia	46.4	0.0	0.3	36.2	15.8	1.2	0.0
Kentucky	47.2	0.0	5.8	28.9	12.3	1.0	4.6
Louisiana	45.1	0.3	3.5	29.9	18.4	2.8	0.0
Maryland	48.0	0.1	1.9	35.4	12.9	0.8	0.9
Mississippi	57.0	0.0	0.5	26.1	14.0	2.2	0.2
North Carolina	54.4	0.1	0.5	34.5	9.2	1.1	0.1
Oklahoma	55.4	0.0	1.5	23.9	13.1	1.4	4.8
South Carolina	45.4	0.0	0.7	36.1	11.5	3.5	2.7
Tennessee	58.7	0.0	0.8	27.5	10.0	2.9	0.0
Texas	47.9	0.2	2.6	30.6	14.3	2.2	2.2
Virginia	52.3	0.0	0.2	36.0	9.4	2.1	0.0
West Virginia	47.9	0.0	1.0	35.0	11.9	4.1	0.0

[1] "Educational and General Expenditures" consist of current operating expenditures as shown in Table 76 minus the expenditures of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support.

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general mandatory and non-mandatory transfers.

TABLE 80 (cont.)

1991-92							
Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]	
45.8	0.1	2.0	30.6	9.4	10.3	1.8	United States
45.2	0.1	1.8	30.0	9.5	11.3	2.1	SREB States
41.6	1.1	0.5	26.6	8.3	17.9	3.9	Alabama
41.8	0.0	1.4	29.8	8.0	16.7	2.4	Arkansas
44.1	0.0	0.7	33.7	9.3	11.2	0.9	Florida
51.5	0.1	0.4	27.8	10.3	9.8	0.1	Georgia
43.8	0.0	4.6	18.2	6.4	18.8	8.4	Kentucky
46.0	1.7	1.1	25.5	9.4	15.6	0.7	Louisiana
46.1	0.0	0.2	34.7	10.3	7.8	0.9	Maryland
48.9	0.0	0.5	22.2	10.1	18.3	0.0	Mississippi
53.1	0.0	0.6	30.3	9.4	6.4	0.2	North Carolina
44.9	0.1	0.5	26.9	9.9	15.9	1.8	Oklahoma
42.6	0.0	0.5	37.0	8.6	9.7	1.6	South Carolina
44.4	0.0	11.3	22.8	6.8	12.9	1.8	Tennessee
41.7	0.1	3.2	29.8	10.9	10.1	4.2	Texas
47.9	0.0	0.5	31.9	6.8	11.2	1.6	Virginia
37.7	0.0	1.9	31.2	9.3	17.9	2.1	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1982," and "Fiscal Year 1992," unpublished data.

TABLE 81

Federal Funds Pledged to Colleges and Universities

	1991-92 (000s)					
	Total	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other[1]
United States	$19,047,464	$1,699,303	$6,065,401	$6,613,968	$1,830,150	$2,838,642
SREB States	5,791,119	745,682	1,993,013	1,815,572	336,613	900,228
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.4	43.9	32.9	18.4	18.4	31.7
Alabama	351,531	14,109	147,845	105,863	11,212	72,502
Arkansas	133,686	1,804	85,395	16,957	3,121	26,398
Florida	542,648	53,079	246,364	131,649	44,291	67,265
Georgia	407,899	87,814	104,316	115,692	27,707	72,370
Kentucky	183,020	1,565	104,323	39,298	7,230	30,604
Louisiana	297,331	7,114	155,266	66,143	9,993	58,815
Maryland[2]	913,212	406,371	84,881	311,979	37,608	72,373
Mississippi	180,054	4,149	113,659	12,881	8,680	40,685
North Carolina	593,427	27,734	136,100	302,097	48,680	78,816
Oklahoma	186,785	9,161	105,250	22,027	10,955	39,392
South Carolina	163,343	6,157	76,631	30,421	12,689	37,445
Tennessee	340,853	13,354	130,997	138,045	12,665	45,792
Texas	1,020,676	85,200	319,963	394,725	70,036	150,752
Virginia	371,089	27,208	129,287	114,841	29,614	70,139
West Virginia	105,565	863	52,736	12,954	2,132	36,880

[1] "All Other" includes U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and Labor as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Agency for International Development, Housing and Urban Development, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

[2] Data for Maryland include funds allocated to Johns Hopkins University for the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) until 1977-78. Fiancial reports for universities with research projects still considered FFRDC do not include amounts for the FFRDC.

TABLE 81 (cont.)

Percent Change 1981-82 to 1991-92						
Total	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other[1]	
118.9	92.2	88.0	152.0	151.4	129.1	United States
139.1	100.1	113.6	184.8	242.5	136.6	SREB States
152.4	485.4	97.6	163.9	789.1	251.2	Alabama
156.8	183.2	159.8	328.2	144.0	98.2	Arkansas
171.8	257.0	157.4	184.9	219.8	131.6	Florida
138.0	100.1	93.6	209.2	233.3	159.4	Georgia
125.6	36.1	114.2	254.8	279.9	67.3	Kentucky
192.8	236.2	197.0	180.1	331.3	177.0	Louisiana
110.0	65.2	76.6	223.1	174.5	136.5	Maryland
103.5	113.6	96.9	45.7	597.7	117.1	Mississippi
141.5	252.1	54.4	198.4	314.5	114.6	North Carolina
170.3	72.2	204.5	215.8	345.7	99.1	Oklahoma
105.4	303.7	62.1	129.3	199.6	183.5	South Carolina
123.7	300.4	104.8	140.5	283.0	87.7	Tennessee
149.3	168.4	127.9	173.6	202.4	115.9	Texas
129.7	185.3	77.2	169.1	248.4	151.4	Virginia
194.0	206.0	140.9	236.6	110.0	316.0	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1982* (1984) and unpublished data 1994 (Washington, DC: National Science Foundation)

TABLE 82

Federal Support for Research and Development

National Rank 1991-92		Federal Obligations 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1981-82 to 1991-92	Percent Increase 1990-91 to 1991-92
Total to All Institutions		$10,863,940	138.5	8.5
Total to Top 100 Institutions		9,020,176	131.6	7.7
Total to Top 10 Institutions		2,469,108	109.4	7.1
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)[1]	534,128		
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	249,852		
3	Stanford University (California)	246,589		
4	University of Washington	245,428		
5	University of Michigan	210,000		
6	University of California-Los Angeles	202,754		
7	University of California-San Diego	202,477		
8	University of California-San Francisco	195,156		
9	University of Wisconsin-Madison	192,414		
10	Columbia University (New York)	190,310		
Total to All SREB Institutions		3,003,865	106.4	9.4
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		1,789,241	118.3	13.0
21	Duke University (North Carolina)	139,864		
23	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	130,144		
25	University of Texas at Austin	110,616		
31	University of Florida	92,533		
37	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	84,947		
38	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	84,390		
39	University of Alabama at Birmingham	84,055		
42	University of Virginia	77,182		
46	University of Maryland, College Park	71,868		
47	University of Miami (Florida)	71,329		
50	Emory University (Georgia)	65,424		
53	University of Texas Southwest Medical Center at Dallas	60,673		
54	Texas A & M University	58,778		
58	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	55,126		
61	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	51,943		
67	University of Georgia	46,752		
68	Louisiana State University System	46,056		
69	Georgia Institute of Technology	45,823		
70	Virginia Commonwealth University	45,448		
72	University of Kentucky	45,219		
74	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	44,186		
79	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	40,442		
87	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	36,901		
88	Florida State University	36,794		
91	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	35,678		
92	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	35,209		
96	Tulane University (Louisiana)	33,039		
99	University of Tennessee Knoxville	29,584		
100	University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston	29,238		

[1]Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds obligated by the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1988* (1989), 1991 (1993), and 1994 unpublished tabulations (Washington, DC: National Science Foundation).

TABLE 83

Large University Library Collections, Expenditures, and Staff

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (FTE)	
	1992-93	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	1992-93	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	1992-93	Percent Change 1892-83 to 1992-93
United States Median (108 libraries)	2,436,310	28.2	$12,288,566	95.7	72	12.5
Median of SREB States (27 libraries)	2,154,600	33.1	10,587,879	93.1	69	20.0
SREB Median as a Percent of the U.S. Median	88.4		86.2		95.8	
University of Texas at Austin	6,835,983	35.2	22,428,946	40.6	143	2.9
Duke University (North Carolina)	4,234,985	29.9	17,346,777	125.2	106	17.8
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	4,059,441	37.5	18,082,240	88.9	122	13.0
University of Virginia	3,948,504	54.8	16,391,905	87.4	93	8.1
University of Georgia	3,131,402	40.7	13,593,007	97.1	82	10.8
University of Florida	3,022,768	28.7	14,577,203	87.0	105	22.1
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,012,364	25.9	17,923,556	127.6	86	16.2
Louisiana State University	2,709,757	34.3	8,966,596	28.8	52	-18.8
University of South Carolina	2,576,311	28.6	10,587,879	115.1	69	9.5
University of Kentucky	2,515,874	32.8	11,017,533	79.1	69	7.8
University of Oklahoma	2,430,404	22.7	8,429,979	56.3	50	-2.0
University of Maryland, College Park	2,231,552	41.5	14,211,800	86.5	86	4.9
Emory University (Georgia)	2,212,507	23.6	14,265,332	157.7	71	29.1
Texas A&M University	2,154,600	51.9	12,398,022	109.5	75	38.9
Auburn University (Alabama)	2,140,856	—	7,817,308	—	51	—
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,085,652	37.5	12,400,106	130.2	83	43.1
Florida State University	2,028,509	40.0	8,754,797	109.7	56	-1.8
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,021,903	39.6	10,395,983	109.6	62	24.0
University of Alabama	1,949,073	29.0	7,937,213	97.9	63	40.0
Tulane University (Louisiana)	1,943,858	31.5	8,805,861	74.3	54	8.0
University of Miami (Florida)	1,875,556	29.8	12,265,696	115.1	78	39.3
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	1,849,994	32.9	9,350,312	79.9	43	-15.7
Rice University (Texas)	1,794,602	56.5	8,284,248	123.5	50	38.9
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,771,934	6.6	5,327,085	50.3	44	0.0
University of Houston (Texas)	1,754,375	29.0	8,872,227	63.3	44	-25.4
Oklahoma State University	1,705,986	26.7	7,892,909	114.8	50	25.0
North Carolina State University	1,485,041	—	10,413,684	—	52	—

"—" indicates not available. This institution became a member of Association of Research Libraries between 1982-83 and 1992-93.

SOURCES: Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Statistics, 1982-83* (1984), and *1992-93* (1994) (Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries).

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB also operates **SREB Dat-Ex** (a round-the-clock data center) where researchers can access complete databases of the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information by computer modem.

PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY CATEGORY[1]

SREB categorizes postsecondary education institutions into groups by factors relevant to determining resource requirements. Differences in institutional size (numbers of degrees), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted), and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas), are the factors upon which institutions are classified. Institutions are assigned to categories using the previous academic year's data on program completions. An institution changes categories when it meets the criteria for another category for the third consecutive time.

SREB Four-Year I
Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 broad fields of study with no more than 50 percent of the doctorates in any one category.[2]

AL Auburn University
AL University of Alabama
AR University of Arkansas Main Campus
FL Florida State University
FL University of Florida
GA University of Georgia
KY University of Kentucky
LA Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College
MD University of Maryland College Park
MS Mississippi State University
NC North Carolina State University
NC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
OK Oklahoma State University Main Campus
OK University of Oklahoma Norman Campus
SC University of South Carolina-Columbia
TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TX Texas A & M University
TX Texas Tech University
TX Texas Woman's University
TX University of Houston
TX University of North Texas
TX University of Texas at Austin
VA University of Virginia
VA Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year II
Institutions awarding at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five broad fields of study.[2]

AL University of Alabama at Birmingham
FL Florida Atlantic University
FL University of South Florida [3]
GA Georgia Institute of Technology
GA Georgia State University
KY University of Louisville
LA University of Southwestern Louisiana [4]
MS University of Mississippi
MS University of Southern Mississippi
NC University of North Carolina at Greensboro
SC Clemson University
TN University of Memphis [3,20]
TX University of Texas at Arlington
TX University of Texas at Dallas
VA College of William & Mary
VA George Mason University
VA Old Dominion University
VA Virginia Commonwealth University

SREB Four-Year III
Institutions awarding at least 100 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees with master's, education specialist, and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 broad fields of study.[2]

AL Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University
AL Jacksonville State University
AL University of Alabama in Huntsville [5]
AL University of South Alabama
AR Arkansas State University
AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock
FL Florida International University
FL University of Central Florida [5]
FL University of West Florida
GA Georgia Southern University
KY Eastern Kentucky University
KY Murray State University
KY Western Kentucky University
LA Louisiana Tech University
LA Northeast Louisiana University
LA Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge
MD University of New Orleans [5]
MS University of Maryland Baltimore County [5]
NC Jackson State University
NC Appalachian State University

NC East Carolina University
NC North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University [9]
NC North Carolina Central University
NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
OK Western Carolina University
SC University of Central Oklahoma
TN Winthrop University [7]
TN East Tennessee State University
TN Middle Tennessee State University
TX Tennessee State University
TX East Texas State University
TX Lamar University-Beaumont
TX Prairie View A & M University [6]
TX Sam Houston State University
TX Southwest Texas State University
TX Stephen F. Austin State University
TX Sul Ross State University [6]
TX Texas A & M University-Kingsville [8]
TX Texas Southern University
TX University of Houston-Clear Lake
TX University of Texas at El Paso
TX University of Texas at San Antonio
TX University of Texas at Tyler
TX West Texas A & M University [9]
VA James Madison University
WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year IV

Institutions awarding at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees with master's, education specialist, and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five broad fields of study. [1]

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
AL Troy State University in Montgomery
AL Troy State University
AL University of Montevallo
AR University of Central Arkansas [4]
FL Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
FL University of North Florida
GA Georgia College
GA Valdosta State College
GA West Georgia College
KY Morehead State University
LA Grambling State University
LA McNeese State University [4]
LA Northwestern State University
LA Southeastern Louisiana University
MD Morgan State University
MD Bowie State University
MD Frostburg State University
MD Salisbury State University
MD Towson State University [4]
MD University of Baltimore
NC University of North Carolina at Wilmington
OK Northeastern State University
OK Southwestern Oklahoma State University [4]
TN Austin Peay State University
TN Tennessee Technological University
TN University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
TX Angelo State University
TX Midwestern State University
TX Tarleton State University
TX Texas A & M International University [10]
TX Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi [4, 11]
TX University of Texas of the Permian Basin
TX University of Texas-Pan American
VA Norfolk State University
VA Radford University
VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year V

Institutions awarding at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Alabama State University
AL Livingston University
AL Troy State University at Dothan
AL University of North Alabama
AR Arkansas Tech University
AR Henderson State University [6]
GA Albany State College
GA Augusta College
GA Columbus College
GA Fort Valley State College
GA Georgia Southwestern College
GA Kennesaw State College
GA North Georgia College
KY Northern Kentucky University
LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport
LA Nicholls State University
LA Southern University at New Orleans
MD Coppin State College
MS Alcorn State University
MS Delta State University
NC Fayetteville State University [6]
NC Pembroke State University
OK East Central University
OK Northwestern State University
OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
SC College of Charleston [6]
SC Francis Marion University [12]
SC South Carolina State University [13]
SC The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee at Martin
TX East Texas State University at Texarkana
TX Sul Ross State University/Uvalde Center [6]
TX University of Houston-Victoria
TX University of Texas at Brownsville [14]
VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year VI

Institutions awarding fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Athens State College
AR Southern Arkansas University
AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
GA Armstrong State College
GA Clayton State College
GA Savannah State College
KY Kentucky State University
MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore [14]
MS Mississippi University for Women
MS Mississippi Valley State University
NC Elizabeth City State University
NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
NC Winston-Salem State University
OK Cameron University [15]
OK Langston University
OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
SC Coastal Carolina University [16]
SC Lander University [17]
SC University of South Carolina-Aiken
SC University of South Carolina-Spartanburg
TX Texas A & M University at Galveston
TX University of Houston-Downtown
VA Christopher Newport University [18]
VA Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia [19]
VA Mary Washington College
VW Bluefield State College
VW Concord College
VW Fairmont State College
VW Glenville State College
VW Shepherd College
VW West Liberty State College
VW West Virginia Institute of Technology
VW West Virginia State College

SREB Two-Year I

Institutions awarding associate's degrees and offering college transfer courses; some certificates and diplomas may also be awarded.

AL Alabama Southern Community College [21]
AL Bevill State Community College [22]
AL Bishop State Community College [23]
AL Central Alabama Community College
AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
AL Enterprise State Junior College
AL Gadsden State Community College
AL George Corley Wallace State Community College-Selma
AL George C. Wallace State Community College-Dothan
AL James H. Faulkner State Junior College
AL Jefferson Davis Community College
AL Jefferson State Community College
AL John C. Calhoun State Commmunity College
AL Lawson State Community College
AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
AL Northwest-Shoals Community College [24]
AL Shelton State Community College [25]
AL Snead State Community College
AL Southern Union State Commmunity College [26]
AL Wallace Community College-Hanceville [27]
AR Arkansas State University Beebe Branch
AR Arkansas State University-Beebe/Newport [28]
AR Black River Technical College
AR Cossatot Technical College
AR East Arkansas Community College
AR Garland County Community College
AR Gateway Technical College
AR Mid-South Technical College
AR Mississippi County Community College
AR North Arkansas Community College [29]
AR NorthWest Arkansas Community College
AR Ouachita Technical College
AR Ozarka Technical College
AR Petit Jean Technical College
AR Phillips County Community College
AR Pines Technical College
AR Pulaski Technical College
AR Red River Technical College
AR Rich Mountain Community College
AR South Arkansas Community College
AR Southern Arkansas University Tech
AR Westark Community College
FL Brevard Community College
FL Broward Community College
FL Central Florida Community College
FL Chipola Junior College
FL Daytona Beach Community College
FL Edison Community College
FL Florida Community College at Jacksonville
FL Florida Keys Community College
FL Gulf Coast Community College
FL Hillsborough Community College
FL Indian River Community College
FL Lake City Community College
FL Lake-Sumter Community College
FL Manatee Community College
FL Miami-Dade Community College
FL North Florida Junior College
FL Okaloosa-Walton Junior College
FL Palm Beach Community College
FL Pasco-Hernando Community College
FL Pensacola Junior College
FL Polk Community College
FL Santa Fe Community College
FL Seminole Community College

FL South Florida Community College
FL St. Johns River Community College
FL St. Petersburg Junior College
FL Tallahassee Community College
FL Valencia Community College
GA Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
GA Atlanta Metropolitan College
GA Bainbridge College
GA Brunswick College
GA Dalton College
GA Darton College
GA DeKalb College
GA East Georgia College
GA Floyd College
GA Gainesville College
GA Gordon College
GA Macon College
GA Middle Georgia College
GA South Georgia College
GA Waycross College
KY Ashland Community College
KY Elizabethtown Community College
KY Hazard Community College
KY Henderson Community College
KY Hopkinsville Community College
KY Jefferson Community College
KY Lexington Community College
KY Madisonville Community College
KY Maysville Community College
KY Owensboro Community College
KY Paducah Community College
KY Prestonburg Community College
KY Somerset Community College
KY Southeast Community College
LA Bossier Parish Community College
LA Delgado Community College
LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria
LA Louisiana State University at Eunice
LA Nunez Community College [50]
LA Southern University in Shreveport
MD Allegany Community College
MD Anne Arundel Community College
MD Baltimore City Community College [51]
MD Carroll Community College [52]
MD Catonsville Community College
MD Cecil Community College
MD Charles County Community College
MD Chesapeake College
MD Dundalk Community College
MD Essex Community College
MD Frederick Community College
MD Garrett Community College
MD Hagerstown Junior College
MD Harford Community College
MD Howard Community College
MD Montgomery College Germantown Campus
MD Montgomery College Rockville Campus
MD Montgomery College Takoma Park Campus
MD Prince George's Community College
MD Wor-Wic Community College [53]
MS Coahoma Community College
MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College
MS East Central Community College
MS East Mississippi Community College
MS Hinds Community College
MS Holmes Community College
MS Itawamba Community College
MS Jones County Junior College
MS Meridian Community College
MS Mississippi Delta Community College
MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
MS Northeast Mississippi Community College
MS Northwest Mississippi Community College
MS Pearl River Community College
MS Southwest Mississippi Community College
NC Alamance Community College
NC Anson Community College [54]
NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
NC Beaufort County Community College
NC Bladen Community College
NC Blue Ridge Community College
NC Brunswick Community College
NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
NC Cape Fear Community College
NC Carteret Community College
NC Catawba Valley Community College
NC Central Carolina Community College
NC Central Piedmont Community College
NC Cleveland Community College
NC Coastal Carolina Community College
NC College of the Albemarle
NC Craven Community College
NC Davidson County Community College
NC Durham Technical Community College [55]
NC Edgecombe Community College
NC Fayetteville Technical Community College
NC Forsyth Technical Community College
NC Gaston College
NC Guilford Technical Community College
NC Halifax Community College
NC Haywood Community College [56]
NC Isothermal Community College
NC James Sprunt Community College
NC Johnston Community College
NC Lenoir Community College
NC Martin Community College
NC Mayland Community College
NC McDowell Technical Community College
NC Mitchell Community College
NC Montgomery Community College

NC Nash Community College
NC Pamlico Community College
NC Piedmont Community College
NC Pitt Community College
NC Randolph Community College
NC Richmond Community College
NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College
NC Robeson Community College
NC Rockingham Community College
NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
NC Sampson Community College
NC Sandhills Community College
NC Southeastern Community College
NC Southwestern Community College
NC Stanly Community College
NC Surry Community College
NC Tri-County Community College
NC Vance-Granville Community College
NC Wake Technical Community College [37]
NC Wayne Community College
NC Western Piedmont Community College
NC Wilkes Community College
NC Wilson Technical Community College
OK Carl Albert State College
OK Connors State College
OK Eastern Oklahoma State College
OK Murray State College
OK Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College
OK Northern Oklahoma College
OK Oklahoma City Community College
OK Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City [38]
OK Oklahoma State University-Okmulgee [39]
OK Redlands Community College
OK Rogers State College
OK Rose State College
OK Seminole Junior College
OK Tulsa Junior College
OK Western Oklahoma State College
SC Aiken Technical College
SC Central Carolina Technical College
SC Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
SC Denmark Technical College
SC Florence-Darlington Technical College
SC Greenville Technical College
SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College
SC Midlands Technical College
SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
SC Piedmont Technical College
SC Spartanburg Technical College
SC Technical College of the Low Country
SC Trident Technical College
SC Tri-County Technical College
SC University of South Carolina-Beaufort
SC University of South Carolina-Lancaster
SC University of South Carolina-Salkehatchie
SC University of South Carolina-Sumter
SC University of South Carolina-Union
SC Willamsburg Technical College
SC York Technical College
TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College
TN Cleveland State Community College
TN Columbia State Community College
TN Dyersburg State Community College
TN Jackson State Community College
TN Motlow State Community College
TN Nashville State Technical Institute
TN Northeast State Technical Community College
TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College
TN Roane State Community College
TN Shelby State Community College
TN State Technical Institute at Memphis
TN Volunteer State Community College
TN Walters State Community College
TX Alvin Community College
TX Amarillo College
TX Angelina College
TX Austin Community College
TX Bee County College
TX Blinn College
TX Brazosport College
TX Brookhaven College (DCCCD)
TX Cedar Valley College (DCCCD)
TX Central Texas College
TX Cisco Junior College
TX Clarendon College
TX College of the Mainland
TX Collin County Community College
TX Del Mar College
TX Eastfield College (DCCCD)
TX El Centro College (DCCCD)
TX El Paso County Community College
TX Frank Phillips College
TX Galveston College
TX Grayson County College
TX Hill College [40]
TX Houston Community College
TX Howard College
TX Kilgore College
TX Lamar Institute of Technology
TX Lamar University-Orange Campus
TX Lamar University-Port Arthur Campus
TX Laredo Community College [41]
TX Lee College
TX McLennan Community College
TX Midland College
TX Mountain View College (DCCCD)
TX Navarro College
TX North Central Texas College [42]
TX North Harris Montgomery Community College District [43]

TX North Lake College (DCCCD)
TX Northeast Texas Community College
TX Odessa College
TX Palo Alto College (ACCD)
TX Panola College [44]
TX Paris Junior College
TX Ranger College [44]
TX Richland College (DCCCD)
TX San Antonio College
TX San Jacinto College (SJCDS)
TX South Plains College
TX South Texas Community College (HCJCD) [45]
TX Southwest Texas Junior College
TX St. Philip's College (ACCD)
TX Tarrant Co. Junior College Northeast Campus (TCJCD)
TX Tarrant Co. Junior College Northwest Campus (TCJCD)
TX Tarrant Co. Junior College South Campus (TCJCD)
TX Temple Junior College
TX Texarkana College[46]
TX Texas Southmost College
TX Texas State Technical College-Amarillo[58]
TX Texas State Technical College-Harlingen[58]
TX Texas State Technical College-Sweetwater[58]
TX Texas State Technical College-Waco[58, 47]
TX Trinity Valley Community College
TX Tyler Junior College
TX Vernon Regional Junior College
TX Victoria College
TX Weatherford College
TX Western Texas College
TX Wharton County Junior College
VA Blue Ridge Community College
VA Central Virginia Community College
VA Danville Community College
VA D.S. Lancaster Community College
VA Eastern Shore Community College
VA Germanna Community College
VA John Tyler Community College
VA J.S. Reynolds Community College
VA Lord Fairfax Community College
VA Mountain Empire Community College
VA New River Community College
VA Northern Virginia Community College
VA Patrick Henry Community College
VA Paul D. Camp Community College
VA Piedmont Virginia Community College
VA Rappahannock Community College
VA Richard Bland College
VA Southside Virginia Community College
VA Southwest Virginia Community College
VA Thomas Nelson Community College
VA Tidewater Community College
VA Virginia Highlands Community College
VA Virginia Western Community College
VA Wytheville Community College
WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University
WV Southern West Virginia Community College
WV West Virginia Northern Community College
WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg

SREB Two-Year II

Institutions awarding vocational-technical certificates and diplomas; some vocational-technical associate's degrees may also be awarded.

AL Alabama Aviation & Technical College
AL Atmore State Technical College
AL Bessemer State Technical College
AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College
AL John M. Patterson State Technical College
AL J.F. Drake State Technical College
AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College
AL MacArthur Technical College
AL Reid State Technical College
AL Sparks State Technical College
AL Trenholm Technical College
AL Walker State Technical College
AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute
AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute
AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute
AR Delta Technical Institute
AR Foothills Technical Institute
AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute
AR Great Rivers Technical Institute
AR Northwest Technical Institute
AR Quapaw Technical Institute
AR Rice Belt Technical Institute
AR Riverside Technical Institute
FL Atlantic Vocational Technical Center
FL Bradford Union Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Charlotte County Vocational-Technical Center
FL Collier County Vocational Technical Center
FL David G. Erwin Area Vocational Technical Center
FL George Stone Area Vocational Center
FL Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Lee County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center
FL Lively Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Manatee Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Maynard A. Traviss Vocational-Technical Center
FL Miami Lakes Technical Education Center
FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute
FL North Technical Education Center
FL Orlando Vocational Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute-Clearwater
FL Orlando Vocational-Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute
FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational Technical Center
FL Ridge Vocational Technical Center
FL Roberts Vocational Technical Institute
FL Sarasota County Vocational Technical Center

FL Sheridan Vocational Technical Center
FL South Technical Education Center
FL St. Augustine Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute-St. Petersburg
FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational & Adult Center
FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Taylor County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational Technical Center
FL West Technical Education Center
FL William T. McFatter Vocational Technical Center
FL Witchlachoochee Vocational & Adult Education Center
GA Albany Technical Institute
GA Altamaha Technical Institute
GA Athens Area Technical Institute
GA Atlanta Area Technical School
GA Augusta Technical Institute
GA Ben Hill-Irwin Technical Institute
GA Carroll Technical Institute
GA Chattahoochee Technical Institute
GA Columbus Technical Institute
GA Coosa Valley Technical Institute
GA Dalton School of Health Occupations
GA DeKalb Technical Institute
GA Flint River Technical Institute
GA Griffin Technical Institute
GA Gwinnett Technical Institute
GA Heart of Georgia Technical Institute
GA Lanier Technical Institute
GA Macon Technical Institute
GA Middle Georgia Technical Institute
GA Moultrie Area Technical Institute
GA North Georgia Technical Institute
GA North Metro Technical Institute
GA Ogeechee Technical Institute
GA Okefenokee Technical Institute
GA Pickens Technical Institute
GA Savannah Technical Institute
GA South Georgia Technical Institute
GA Southeastern Technical Institute
GA Swainsboro Technical Institute
GA Thomas Technical Institute
GA Valdosta Technical Institute
GA Walker Technical Institute
GA West Georgia Technical Institute
KY Ashland State Vocational Technical School
KY Bowling Green State Vocational-Technical School
KY Central Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
KY Daviess County State Vocational-Technical School
KY Elizabethtown State Vocational Technical School
KY Hazard State Vocational-Technical School
KY Jefferson State Vocational Technical School
KY Laurel County State Vocational-Technical School
KY Madisonville State Vocational Technical School
KY Mayo State Vocational Technical School
KY Northern Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
KY Rowan State Vocational-Technical School
KY Somerset State Vocational Technical School
KY West Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
LA Acadian Technical Institute
LA Alexandria Regional Technical Institute
LA Ascension Parish Technical Institute
LA Avoyelles Technical Institute
LA Bastrop Technical Institute
LA Baton Rouge Vocational-Technical Institute
LA Claiborne Technical Institute
LA Concordia Technical Institute
LA C.B. Coreil Technical Institute
LA Delta-Ouachita Regional-Technical Institute
LA Evangeline Technical Institute
LA Florida Parishes Technical Institute
LA Folkes Technical Institute
LA Gulf Area Technical Institute
LA Huey P. Long Memorial Technical Institute
LA Jefferson Davis Technical Institute
LA Jefferson Parish Technical Institute
LA Jumonville Memorial Technical Institute
LA Lafayette Regional Technical Institute
LA Lamar Salter Vocational-Technical Institute
LA Mansfield Branch Technical Institute
LA Nachitoches Technical Institute
LA New Orleans Regional Technical Institute
LA North Central Technical Institute
LA Northeast Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Northwest Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Oakdale Branch Technical Institute
LA Port Sulphur Branch Technical Institute
LA River Parishes Technical Institute
LA Ruston Technical Institute
LA Sabine Valley Technical Institute
LA Shreveport-Bossier Regional Technical Institute
LA Sidney N. Collier Memorial Technical Institute
LA Slidell Technical Institute
LA South Louisiana Regional Technical Institute
LA Sowela Regional Technical Institute
LA Sullivan Technical Institute
LA Tallulah Technical Institute
LA Teche Area Technical Institute
LA Thibodaux Area Technical Institute
LA T.H. Harris Technical Institute
LA West Jefferson Technical Institute
LA Westside Technical Institute
LA Young Memorial Technical Institute
OK Caddo-Kiowa Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Canadian Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Chickasha Campus)
OK Canadian Valley Area Vo-Tech School (El Reno Campus)
OK Central Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Drumright Campus)

OK Central Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Sapulpa Campus)
OK Eastern Ok. Co. Area Vo-Tech School (Choctaw Campus)
OK Francis Tuttle Area Vocational-Technical Center
OK Gordon Cooper Area Vocational Technical School
OK Great Plains Area Vocational-Technical School
OK High Plains Area Vo-Tech School (Woodward Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Muskogee Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Salisaw Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Stillwell Campus)
OK Indian Meridian Area Vo-Tech School (Stillwater Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Atoka Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Hugo Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Durant Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (McCurtain County Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (McAlester Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Poteau Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Talihina Campus)
OK Mid-America Area Vo-Tech School (Wayne Campus)
OK Mid-Del Area Vo-Tech School (Midwest City Campus)
OK Moore-Norman Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Afton Campus)
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Pryor Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Adult Center Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Foster Estes Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Springlake Campus)
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vo-Tech School (Fairview Campus)
OK O.T. Autry Area Vocational-Technical Center
OK Pioneer Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Red River Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Southern Oklahoma Area Vocational/Technical Center
OK Tri-County Area Vo-Tech School (Bartlesville Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Airpark Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Memorial Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Peoria Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Southeast Campus)
OK Western Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Burns Flat Campus)
TN Athens State State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Chattanooga State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Covington State State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Crossville State State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Dickson State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Elizabethton State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Harriman State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Hartsville State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Hohenwald State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Jacksboro State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Jackson State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Knoxville State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Livingston State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN McKenzie State Area Vocational Technical School
TN McMinnville State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Memphis Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Morristown State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Murfreesboro Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Nashville State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Newbern State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Oneida State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Paris State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Pulaski State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Ripley Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Savannah State Area Vocational-Technical School
TN Shelbyville State Area Vocational Technical School
TN Whiteville State Area Vocational-Technical School
WV Arch A. Moore, Jr. Career Center
WV Barbour County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center
WV Boone County Career & Technical Center
WV Braxton County High School
WV Brooke High School
WV Cabell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Calhoun-Gilmer Vocational-Technical Center
WV Carver Vocational Center
WV Charles E. Yedager Career Center
WV Elk Career Center
WV Fayette Plateau Vocational-Technical Center
WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center
WV Garnet Vocational Center
WV Hampshire County Career Center
WV James Rumsey Technical Center
WV John D. Rockefeller IV Vocational-Technical Center
WV Marion County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mason County Vocational-Technical Center
WV McDowell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mingo County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center
WV Monroe County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Nicholas County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Pleasants-Richie-Tyler Vocational-Technical Center
WV Preston County Education Center
WV Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Raleigh County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center
WV Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center
WV South Branch Vocational-Technical Center
WV Summers County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Taylor County Vocational-Technical Center

WV Tucker County Vocational-Technical Center
WV United Career Center
WV Wayne County Northern Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wetzel County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wood County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wyoming County Vocational-Technical Center

SREB Specialized Education Institutions

Special purpose institutions with specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools, or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
GA Medical College of Georgia
GA Southern College of Technology
LA Louisiana State University Law Center
LA Louisiana State University Medical Center
MD University of Maryland at Baltimore [48]
MD University of Maryland University College
MS University of Mississippi Medical Center
NC North Carolina School of the Arts
OK Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
OK Oklahoma State University-Veterinary Medicine
OK University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
OK University of Oklahoma-Law Center
SC Medical University of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee College of Veterinary Medicine
TN University of Tennessee Space Institute
TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
TX University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth [49]
TX University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
TX University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
VA Virginia Military Institute
WV West Virginia Graduate College
WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

[1] Used in Tables 19, 54, 58-70, 74.
[2] The "broad fields of study" are determined using the National Center for Education Statistics "Classification of Instructional Programs" (CIP). This is the standard set of definitions and code numbers used for reporting degrees and other awards conferred by postsecondary education institutions. Broad program areas are designated by the first two-digits of each code number. For example, all education program codes begin with the two digits '13,' all engineering programs, with '15.' Within broad areas, programs are distinguished at a four-digit level (CIP code '13.04' is Education Administration and Supervision) and at a six-digit level (CIP code 13.0406 is Higher Education Administration).
[3] Met criteria for classification as a Four-Year I institution for the first time in 1993-94.
[4] Met criteria for classification as a Four-Year III institution for the first time in 1993-94.
[5] Met criteria for classification as a Four-Year II institution for the first time in 1993-94.
[6] Met criteria for classification as a Four-Year IV institution for the first time in 1993-94.
[7] Winthrop University (South Carolina) was formerly Winthrop College.
[8] Texas A & M University-Kingsville was formerly Texas A & I University.
[9] West Texas A & M University was formerly West Texas State University.
[10] Texas A & M International University was formerly Laredo State University.
[11] Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi was formerly Corpus Christi State University.
[12] Francis Marion University (South Carolina) was formerly Francis Marion College.
[13] South Carolina State University was formerly South Carolina State College.
[14] University of Texas at Brownsville was formerly University of Texas-Pan American-Brownsville.
[15] Met criteria for classification as a Four-Year V institution for the first time in 1993-94.
[16] Coastal Carolina University was formerly University of South Carolina-Coastal.
[17] Lander University (South Carolina) was formerly Lander College.
[18] Christopher Newport University (Virginia) was formerly Christopher Newport College.
[19] Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia was formerly Clinch Valley College.
[20] University of Memphis (Tennessee) was formerly Memphis State University.
[21] Alabama Southern Community College was formed by the merger of Patrick Henry State Junior College and Hobson State Technical College.
[22] Bevill State Community College (Alabama) now incorporates Brewer State Junior College.
[23] Bishop State Community College (Alabama) now incorporates Carver State Technical College and Southwest State Technical College.
[24] Northwest-Shoals Community College was formed by the merger of Northwest Alabama Community College and Shoals Community College.
[25] Shelton State Community College (Alabama) now incorporates Fredd State Technical College.
[26] Southern Union State Commmunity College (Alabama) now incorporates Opelika State Technical College.
[27] Wallace Community College-Hanceville (Alabama) was formerly George C. Wallace State Community College-Hanceville.
[28] Arkansas State University-Beebe, Newport was formerly White River Technical College.
[29] North Arkansas Community College now incorporates Twin Lakes Technical College.
[30] Nunez Community College (Louisiana) was formerly Elaine P. Nunez Technical Institute (Two-Year 2).
[31] Baltimore City Community College (Maryland) was formerly Community College of Baltimore.
[32] Carroll Community College (Maryland) was formerly part of Catonsville Community College.
[33] Wor-Wic Community College (Maryland) was formerly Wor-Wic Technical Community College.
[34] Anson Community College (North Carolina) was formerly Anson Technical Community College.
[35] Durham Technical Community College (North Carolina) was formerly Durham Community College.
[36] Haywood Community College (North Carolina) was formerly Haywood Technical Community College.
[37] Wake Technical Community College (North Carolina) was formerly Wake Community College.
[38] Formerly classified as a Two-Year II institution but reclassified because of degree-granting accreditation.
[39] Hill College (Texas) was formerly Hill Junior College.
[40] Laredo Community College (Texas) was formerly Laredo Junior College.
[41] North Central Texas College was formerly Cooke County College.
[42] North Harris Montgomery Community College District was formerly North Harris Montgomery College.
[43] Panola College (Texas) was formerly Panola Junior College.
[44] Ranger College (Texas) was formerly Ranger Junior College.
[45] South Texas Community College was formerly Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf.
[46] Texarkana College was formerly Texarkana Community College.
[47] Texas State Technical College-Waco/Marshall now incorporates Marshall campus.
[48] University of Maryland at Baltimore was formerly University of Maryland-Baltimore Professional Schools.
[49] University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth was formerly Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1993-94; *1995 Higher Education Directory* (1994) (Falls Church, VA: Higher Education Publications); National Center for Education Statistics, *Directory Postsecondary Institutions 1991-92*, vols. 1 and 2 (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

STATEWIDE HIGHER EDUCATION AGENCIES

This list includes the statewide agency or agencies responsible for the governance or coordination of postsecondary education institutions. Included are those responsible for two-year college systems and two-year vocational-technical systems where this function is a separate or shared responsibility. Multi-campus university systems that are responsible for a subset of higher education institutions exist in several SREB states and are listed in higher education directories.

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[1]These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions as well as for secondary vocational-technical education.

[2]These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions and for elementary and secondary education.

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-Y-

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